SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 125. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUN. DRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st May	DELTA ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,227
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June	JEYPORE		5,318
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
x Calls Hongkong and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
28th May.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa. 1-30 p. m.
28th ,,	BARPETA	Busreh viaKa'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 a. m.
30th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Ka'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Malacca Maru	K. Fukuda	5374	19th May	1st June
Nagato Maru	Y. Kotori	5901	31st ,,	11th June
Hakodate Maru.	S. Takahashi.	5303	8th June	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru.	K. Horikawa.	6083	14thJune	28th June
*Tamba Maru.	N. Wadi.	5843	28thJune	12th July

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No :— 20279 Telegrams :— "YUSEN"

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box No. 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/23 ...	27,40,235
Reserve	Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19 70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents;—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
CROSBY SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Do you own a MOTOR CAR?
Have you installed RADIOLITE in your BATTERY?
Most Battery troubles are due to SULPHATION.
Radiolite } prevents sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your Battery.
Here is what the Government Electrical Engineer says of RADIOLITE:—
"THERE is no doubt that it very satisfactorily removes any sulphation in the Battery." The International Motor Company, Bombay, says:—
"We have found the chemical quite satisfactory".
Numerous other testimonials can be seen on application, but the best will be your own, if you try a tin.
Apply for full particulars to
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
Sole Agents:—RADIOLITE,
AGRICULTURAL and other Machinery Importers, 53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Magaubhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A. LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

"The Best of its Kind"
A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is "the best of its kind."
The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc. etc.
Re 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.
Bombay Office—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64, p. 1. Gross 10-8-0
80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7. Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

CURE YOUR EYE.
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST knowing Booking also. Apply to Box No. 276, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10508

WANTED—An experienced UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHER, Gujrathi-Hindu from 10th June. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Bombay 2.
A R10501

WANTED—A TYPIST, who has worked in Fire Insurance Office. A Gujarati with some knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 273, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19753

WANTED—AN experienced 2nd CLASS ENGINEER for Bombay Suburb Mill. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary to Box No. 275 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10506

WANTED—Experienced GODOWN-KEEPERS, STORE-KEEPERS, TIME-KEEPERS and DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS for Mofussil Mill. Apply Box No. 266, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A10475

WANTED—CASH COLLECTING AGENTS and PUSHING WORKERS in Rajputana and Central India for the National Indian Life Insurance Co., Ltd. of Calcutta. Decent terms offered. Apply to BHAGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Organising Officer, c/o Post Master, AJMER.
A 10507

WANTED—A GOOD MECHANIC for Motor Cars in an Indian State, preference given to one having practical experience in Motor Workshops. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating terms, caste, age, etc., Box No. 272, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19752

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259-261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success guaranteed. Join TO-DAY. Enrolment daily.
A W.S.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Lock-up MOTOR GARAGES at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar. Convenience of Electric Light, Water, Pit and Telephone. Rent Rs. 40. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Telephone No. 26061.
C 19471

TO LET.—Spacious, airy and well-ventilated OFFICE ROOMS in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th floors of Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. For particulars inquire of Mr. K. S. SHAH, c/o. Morarjee Goculdas and Co., Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort.
C R10477

BANGLAS are TO BE LET at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction, in Persian Bakery, bearing fine air and light For rent see there BHAYA or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in Telephone No. 41668.
C R10476

SHOPS and FLATS at Bellasis Road, suitable for Offices, Show room, workshop, etc., and open land etc. Clerk Road, about 300 sq. yds. Apply to Messrs. LUDHA BHRAIM AND CO., Bellasis Road.
C R10464

TO BE LET—At Angirbaug, Mount Road, Mazagaon, pacca built Godowns, large and small for Store and Factories, corrugated iron sheds and godowns, plots of open land on lease, also rooms for residences and offices. For further particulars, apply to THAKKAR CHAMPSY, BHIMJEE & CO., between 2 and 4 p.m.
G R10492

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

ROOMS TO BE LET at Mount View, opposite Mahim Fort Sea-shore. Apply S. MOHAMEDDIN, Dharavi.
C19470

TO LET—Airy and well ventilated ROOMS for Hindus only, Tram and Railway stations close by. Rent Rs. 20—25 E. I. for particulars apply to:—"THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY," Jacob Circle, Bombay.
C R10502

TO LET—FORT APOLLO STREET, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, near Duke and Sons in Lakhani Mansions, godowns, premises for printing presses, also rooms, suitable for offices and residences. Rent Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
C R10505

TO BE LET—Two ROOMS on Hornby Road, facing Victoria Terminus. Quite suitable to Physicians Ophthalmic Surgeons or Dentists. Apply DASTOOR, C/o The Fort Cash Chemists, Hornby Road.
C R10499

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES, Rs 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW-ROOM, THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C 10338

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One MULTITUBULAR MARINE BOILER, 120 lbs. pressure, 51 N.H.P. 10 ft. long, 12 ft. Diameter, complete with mounting smoke box and Chimney, makers J. Stewart & Sons. The Boiler is in working order Write to Box No. 274, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 19755

FOR SALE—One Marshall Son's coupled compound non-condensing drop and trip valve 12in. by 21in. by 30in. ENGINE and one Thomas Hill's 28ft. by 7ft. by 180lbs. BOILER. Apply to EDULJI FRAMJI DOTIVALA, Gin. Amraoti (Berar).
K R10463

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WANTED TO SELL—A property, situate in 1st Kamatipura Street. For particulars, apply to Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL, Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road opposite Currency Bank.
G 19734

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL—Re-OPENS on 4th June, 1924, unique opportunity for Matric Students, Morning classes for Matric Students, Time 7-45 a.m. to 1 p.m. for Sts. VI and VII, Time 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. for Sts. I to V. Apply to: SUPERINTENDENT, Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon Bombay.
M R10504

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—I am well experienced in soap making and want to start a Soap Factory in Bombay. For the purpose I want a Capitalist Partner, who could invest Rs. 5,000 at least. Prosperity of my scheme is guaranteed. For terms apply to JAPAN SOAP WORKS, Machhi Hatta, LAHORE.
A19741

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Brand New Visat Typewriters, latest model No. 20. Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495. Rs. 240 & 280, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Visat users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21222.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DWARKA

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH

Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?

There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.

"Neocuro"

is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 35-43, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C19711

TO LET.

TO LET—Quite New BUNGLOW on Peddar Road, excellent ventilation, from 1st June 1924 only for high class Hindoo Family. Apply 28-30 Peddar Road, Bombay.
R10416

NOTICE.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI CHIMNABAI SAHEB GAEKWAR OF BARODA. HINDU GIRLS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the General Hindu Public that the Trustees of the above mentioned Fund propose to give about 50 scholarships to deserving Hindu Girls, who are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools, High Schools, Arts, Science and Medical Colleges of the Baroda State or in the Bombay Presidency excepting Sindh and other Indian States.

The applicants will be required to submit certificates regarding studies, character, attendance, progress, financial condition of parents etc.

Forms of application can be obtained from the Secretary Mrs. Sumant Mehta, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.

The application form must be returned only filled in by the 30th June to the above address.

SHARADA MEHTA,
Secretary, H. H. the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb Gaekwar Education Trust Fund.
Sayaji Ganj,
Baroda, 25th May, 1924. 19750

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LIMITED

IT has been brought to the notice of BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED, that certain persons have been selling cement not manufactured by the Company in bags, bearing the Company's well-known B B B Trade Mark.

The Company has been advised that such action is an offence under the Indian Penal Code and hereby give notice that any person concerned in such an offence will be prosecuted.

To ensure that they obtain the genuine article, buyers should make certain that the special Wire Ties of the bags are intact when taking delivery of B B B Cement.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1924.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents,
BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LIMITED.

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments.
State Railways, and
All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
19735 Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between the Undersigned and one Somchand Motichand Khandhar in the business carried on in the style of "The Kinsmen Perfumery Works," stands dissolved on and from the 1st May 1924, and the Undersigned have no concern with the business that the said Somchand Motichand Khandhar may carry on thereafter.

THE KINSMEN TRADING COMPANY,
Bombay.
R10503

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st June next the office of The Texas Company will be REMOVED to SORAB MANSION, Murzban Road, Fort.

All Postal communications should however be addressed to Post Box 285, Bombay.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
The Texas Company.
Bombay, 21st May, 1924.
C19712

BROOKE BOND INDIA LIMITED.

TRADE MARKS CAUTION.

THIS IS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that We, Messrs. Brooke Bond India, Ltd., claim the exclusive right of user of the design and get up of the following labels and packages used for the packing of our well-known Teas.

"Red Label Quality" packed in round tins of various sizes.
"Green Label Quality" packed in round tins of various sizes.
"Kora Brand" Dust packed in paper packets of various sizes.
"Green Seal" packed in paper packets of various sizes.
"Green Cartons" packed in various sizes.

Any person firm or Company found imitating, infringing or using such design or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with the Sale of Tea, will be dealt with according to Law.

Declarations relating to the user and design of each of the above labels and packages were registered on the 5th day of May, 1924.

BROOKE BOND INDIA, LIMITED.
Dated, Calcutta, 17th May, 1924.
C19738

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL AND LAW AND MEDICAL FUND

VACANCIES of Sheths G. T. and L. B Boarders in the above Boarding School, shall be filled up from high caste Hindu students desirous of studying for Arts, Commerce and Science in June next; certain Scholarships shall be awarded to high caste Hindu students of Law and Medicine, preference being given to Bhatia students. Applications will be accepted till 5th June, 1924. For printed forms of application, please apply, enclosing half-anna postal stamp, to P. M. MEHTA, B.A., Secretary, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS TICKETS.

IMPORTERS of Piece-goods, Dealers, and all parties interested, are hereby notified that, in our capacity as Receivers, appointed by the High Court, of the Estate of the late Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including his business of Framjee Sons and Co., until lately carried out at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, we have transferred to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & CO. all rights and title to the undernoted Tickets or Trade-marks, including relative designs, descriptions and numbers, which were the absolute property of the said B. S. Patel, with full liberty to deal in such Tickets, etc., hereafter exclusively.

"Vasantika."
"Brahma's Reward."
"Maharastra Soondari."
"Guzerat-No-Hero."
"Shekuntala's Love Letter."
"Shri Vishnu Bhagwan."

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Receivers in re. Framjee Sons and Co.
C19704

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Notice, published on 20th date, relating to Sale of Cavel Street Property, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3814-3816 and Street Nos. 147-1-148 and bearing New Survey No. part of 199 and Collector's New No. 169 and Cadastral Survey No. 1898, wherein the area wrongly appears as 185 square yards, the correct area being 285 square yards the same will be read accordingly.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1924.
JHAVERY AND CO.,
Attorney at Law.
C19760

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS passed by the members of the abovenamed Company at their Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 25th day of April, 1924, and confirmed at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 23rd day of May, 1924, the Company has been taken into Voluntary Liquidation and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. have been appointed Liquidators.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1924.
BILIMORIA GILDER & CO.,
Managing Agents.
19756

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act a Meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the office of the undersigned at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 27th day of June, 1924.
S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co.,
19757 Liquidators.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing public water closets and urinals at Reay Rd. near the Victoria Road Overbridge will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of June, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON.
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th May, 1924.
19754

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHHOTALAL VITHALDAS VAKIL, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) Bai MANGLAGAVRI, widow of the said Chhotalal Vithaldas Vakil, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu, (2) HARIDAS JIVAN VIRJI, (3) GOVINDJI JIVAN VIRJI, (4) MATHURADAS JIWAN VIRJI, (5) MATHURADAS DEVRAM, also of Bombay, Lohana Hindu, Merchants, all of them residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (6) MOWJI GOVINDJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu, Merchant, residing at Santa Cruz, in Salsette, Executrix and Executors named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,
The 21st day of May, 1924.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
C19761

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Prabhakar Yeshwant Gurjar, Pramod Yeshwant Gurjar, Gajanan Yeshwant Gurjar and Narmadabai Yeshwant Gurjar, a minor and in the matter of a suit No. 474 of 1924 wherein Purushottam Narayen Gurjar and Janardhan Narayen Gurjar are Plaintiffs and Yeshwant Govind Gurjar and Gajanan Yeshwant Gurjar, Prabhakar Yeshwant Gurjar, Pramod Yeshwant Gurjar, Narmadabai Yeshwant Gurjar, Balkrishna Ganesh Gurjar, Bhalchandra Balkrishna Gurjar, Anant Narayen Gurjar, Savitribai widow of Narayen Baba Gurjar, Laxumibai widow of Ganesh Gurjar Vimladevi Purshottam Gurjar, are Defendants.

PURUSHOTTAM NARAYEN GURJAR and another Janardhan Narayen Gurjar, both of Alibag, Gujrati, Brahmin, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Alibag in the District of Colaba ..... Petitioners.

To,

Prabhakar Yeshwant Gurjar, Pramod Yeshwant Gurjar, Gajanan Yeshwant Gurjar, Narmadabai Yeshwant Gurjar, the Minors abovenamed to Yeshwant Govind Gurjar, the father and Natural Guardian of the abovenamed Minors.

NOTICE TO MINORS AND NEXT FRIENDS OF MINORS.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs in the above suit have applied to this Court to have Yeshwant Govind Gurjar, father of the Minors abovenamed or some other fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor Defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 12th day of June, 1924, proceed to appoint the said Yeshwant Govind Gurjar, or some other fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 24th day of April, 1924.
Messrs. RELE AND CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioners.
C19758

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 H.P. MOTOR, WALL BRACKETS, SPLIT PULLEYS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Commanding Royal Engineer Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

1.—20 H.P. Motor with starter and check starter.
8.—Wall Brackets.
4—Split pulleys of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable property at Matheran, known as "Sands House."

Under instructions from Messrs. A.F. Ferguson and Co., the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 4510 of 1923 (Netherlands Trading Society vs. Bai Jerbano and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises at Matheran on SUNDAY, the 1st June next at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) the very valuable and centrally situated bungalow known as "Sands House" with outhouses and grounds.

The bungalow is situated near the Post Office, Bazaar and Railway Station and belongs to the Estate of the late Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patel. It consists of drawing room dining room, 4 bedrooms with attached bath rooms, verandah, kitchen, godown and servants' quarters. All tiled flooring throughout and all being in good order, with over 3 acres of compound. Lease for 30 years from May 1915, renewable for further 30 years, ground rent Rs. 39 and Municipal tax Rs. 96 per annum.

The furniture, glassware, crockery, etc., will also be put up for sale by auction separately.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, or the Receivers, Messrs. A.F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay or Mr. Bennett at Seth Villa Matheran.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR LORRIES AT MAZAGAON AND AT COLABA.

Under instructions from N.H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1160 of 1924—(Jehangir Byramji Dalal vs. Sorabji Shapurji Irani) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned motor lorries on different places and dates given as under:—

On THURSDAY the 29th Inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mhegji Building near Mazagaon Station Bridge.

1. Mack Motor Lorry of 6½ tons No. 118.
1. Berliet Motor Lorry of 6 tons No. 89.
1. Garford Motor Lorry of 6 tons No. 122.

On FRIDAY the 30th Inst. at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Jehangir Villa, oppo. Panday's Sanatorium.

1 Berliet Motor Lorry of 6 tons No. 93.
One lot-Motor spare parts.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE SALT, SILVER GUILT THREAD, YARN HASPS AND STPLES, RICE STARCH CRYSTALS, WAFER BISCUITS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 31st Inst. sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pragji Dharamsi & Co.,

20 casks (loose) Aniline salt.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Govindji Gopalji Reshamwalla & Co., (Insolvent.)

G.G.R.—1 Case best silver gilt thread.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned

8 cases each about 220 lbs. white twist and white weft Pincops yarn No. 80 s.
4 cases each 100 dozs. Hasps and Staples.
14 Pachages Rice starch crystals.
1 case Neapolitan Wafer Biscuits.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 4005 BAGS OF CRYSTAL SUGAR.

By the order of M. H. Dehdashti Esq., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 29th May, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop and premises of Messrs. Deoji Jethmal at Kazi Sayed Street Khand Bazaar, the following bales of sugar arrived per s.s. "Falkenfels."—

(1) On account and at the risk of Mr. Haji Mahomed Ghazanfar:—
2,003 bags marked E A R Crystal Sugar.

(2) On account and at the risk of Mr. Haji Syed Abdul haseum Yazdi:—
1,001 bags marked E A R Crystal Sugar.

(3) On account and at the risk of Messrs. Dawoodally and Co.:—
1,001 bags E A R Crystal Sugar.

N. B.—Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the said goods lying at No. 1 Alexandra Dock, before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, sweetoned cottage piano, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 4, Bhabha's House, next door to "Sea Foam" near Post Office, Middle Colaba very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by well-known makers, also blackwood carved furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters rich carpets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite Chesterfield sofas and chairs fancy drawing room cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases sweet toned cottage piano mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of J. McCrone Esq., of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DECEASEDS' GODREJ SAFE, FURNITURE, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator-General of the estates and effects of the following deceaseds, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 9th June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of late Mr. W. H. Thomson:—
Wearing apparels cupboard, writing table, chair, Marine Engineering books, Leather bags, telescope, boots, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Fatmabi:—
Godrej safe, writing table, chairs, cots, wooden cupboard, copper cooking pots, carpets, cup and saucers, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th May, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
Telephone No. 25152.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO MOTOR LORRY OWNERS AND TYRE STOCKISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SOLID BAND MOTOR TYRES.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 5/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street Fort. By order of the office concerned the following solid band motor tyres of various sizes.—

M M 810 x 90, 860 x 90, 1030 x 90, 750 x 120, 830 x 120, 1010 x 120, 830 x 140, 850 by 140, 900 x 140, 1030 x 140, 830 x 140, 32 x 34 inches. 36 x 5 26 x 6 inches.

Inspection of goods can be had at the above Auction Rooms

Also one 4-seater Studebaker motor car, 4 cylindered, 15-20 H.P. in perfect running order, the property of a gentleman.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND COMPLETE SET OF WHITE ENAMELLED BED ROOMS FURNITURE, HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE, WITH RECORDS, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE ETC. AT "YELLOW GATE" POLICE STATION, ALEXANDRA DOCK.

On SATURDAY the 31st day of May, 1924 at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and CO., are instructed to sell by public Auction at above address very valuable made to order highly polished dining, drawing and complete set of white enamelled bed room furniture consisting of oblong dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard dinner waggon rich tapestry lined, Chesterfield suite full sized, mahoganised mirror back cabinet show case, black wood carved centre table, sweet tone H.M. Voice gramophone with records, tapestry lined drawing room suite jacobian writing table glass book case, file cabinet fancy teapoys white enamelled bed room complete set rich glass crockery platedware etc.

Property of W.D.R. Spiers Supt. of Police, and others.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th May 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.

Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 7th June, 1924, at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN INDUSTRIES.

SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR AND OIL MILLS, LTD., AS A GOING CONCERN SITUATE AT JUNCTION OF GRANT ROAD AND DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI AND CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jemetram and Madon, Attorneys for Mr. Devidas Vithaldas Liquidator of the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. at the Mill premises as a going concern the property known as the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., together with its machinery accessories, apparatus, etc.

PARTICULARS OF THE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground (of which a portion admeasuring 1,250 square yards or thereabouts) is Sanad Land, with the messuage tenements or houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the north side of Grant Road and at the Junction of Grant Road and Duncan Road in the land and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,508 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2822, 2823, 3007, and 4944, New No. 9808 A1/9809 and 11171, Old Survey Nos. 1380, 2143, 4490, 2142, and 1/2142 and New Survey Nos. 5671, 5674, 31/5673, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property of Shapurji Hormasji Toddivala partly by the property of and the Bombay Municipality and partly by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Narsingrao Dhramji and partly by Bapty Road, on or towards the north by the property of Moosa Haji Junas and on or towards the south by Grant Road and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 23, 513 to 516 and 732 and Street Nos. 189 and 197 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1 on Grant Road side and Ward No. 518 and Street Nos. 378 to 382 on Duncan Road side and Ward No. 731 and Street No. 7 on Bapty Road side and bearing Cadastral Survey No.

division.

Particulars of the Machinery and other movable property to be sold.

PART I. FURNITURE.

Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, Scales and Weights, Safes, Office Clock, 1 Typewriter and other articles now lying in the registered office of the Company at Two Tanks in the building firstly hereinabove described.

PART II MACHINERY.

H. Simon's Roller Plant, grinding capacity marked on the machine is 4,000 lbs. of wheat per hour, with wheat cleaning, washing drying and conditioning plant. 4 Horizontal Stone Mills 4'6 inches dia. for grinding rice etc., with scourers for cleaning rice etc., 2 Vertical Dreadnaught Grinders 30 inches dia. for grinding peas etc, 1 Roller Mill for crushing barley Oat, etc., 1 Electric Motor to drive the whole concern, complete with shafting pulleys etc., belonging to Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., 2 Boilers for conditioning wheat, etc., Lathe, Drilling, fluting machines, etc., and the goodwill of the business carried on by the Imperial Flour and Oil Mills, Ltd., in their name or in the name of Messrs. Allarakhis Thaver and Co., and the trade marks used in the said businesses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Attorneys for the Liquidators at their Office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Poona:—Laxmi-Vilas Theatre.

Wednesday 28th May 1924
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.

Saturday 31st May 1924.
at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
KUNJAVIHARI.

Sunday 1st June 1924, at 3 p. m. (S. T.
SOUBHADRA.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar)

Bombay's Premier, Palatial and Popula

Novelty

Cinema Presents To-Night
At 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

William Fox's

Wonderful and Most Successful Film

ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

The Story that Millions have read and re-read!
A Sumptuous Picture
Amazing Series of Wonder Scenes!

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB EQUITY PICTURE-A HARRY GARSON PRODUCTION
TO NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

"CHARGE IT"

Dedicated to all women who do not realise the value of money—the Story of a fashionable woman who got all her heart desired by merely uttering the magic words "charge it."

7 Reels—featuring the popular Star
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
HERBERT RAWLINSON
Supported by an all-Star Cast,
A Stupendous Dramatic Thunderbolt, from the Story by
SADA COWAN

The Programme includes the International News.
Four Shows To-Day:—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK.
Saraswati Film Co.
PRESENTS
ITS FIRST PRODUCTION

VIKRAM CHARITRA
OR
BUDDHI BALA
WITH
A SELECTED CAST OF WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS—
SCENERIO BY VINOD KANT
DIRECTED BY
DARABSHAW KOHLA & NANA B. DESAI.

A most beautiful story of ancient India in which a Young maiden faces imprisonment and separation from her husband to establish that Woman is in no way inferior to man.

SEE HOW SHE WINS SEE IT AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM.

TAKE A DAY OFF
if necessary, to see
D. W. GRIFFITH'S MASTER-Production
BROKEN BLOSSOMS
featuring
RICHARD BARTHELMES and LILIAN GISH well-known Hero and Heroine of WAY DOWN EAST and ORPHAN OF THE STORM.
Commencing SAT. 31st May,
NOVELTY CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK.

Do not miss to see the loveliest Indian picture produced by Madan Theatres Ltd.

10 parts **PATI BHAKTI** 10000 feet.

A picture every Indian wife must see.

Next Saturday 31st Instant.

Madan's most highly instructive subject

NALA & DAMAYANTI

Love is loveliest when embalmed in tears. Hurry up with your families.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW ONLY.
At 6-30 and 10 p. m.
CAPTAIN WONDERWELL
ON HIS
"AUTO WORLD TOUR"
In FILM and in PERSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"
Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THELMA"
MARIE CORELLI'S Greatest Love Story

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT-AND-THIS WEEK
Presents
BHAGVAN BUDDHAJAYANTI CELEBRATION
AT JUHU
"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH"
Daily 5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.
May 27.

Ockenfels, Stujiker, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.
May 27.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
Barpeta, Beedie, Busreh.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer City of Hankow for Calcutta.
Steamer Homayun for Jeddah.
Steamer City of New Castle for Liverpool.

S S Ockenfels: The Hansa Line steamer Ockenfels, 4680 tons, Captain R Stujiker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Riverway:—The steamer Riverway, 2376 tons, Captain J B Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Khandala, 3239 tons, Captain J F Downing, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, May 27.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels, 3852, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
2 Caledonia, 5989, London 7/6, M M and Co.
3 Bovenkerk, 3723, Colombo, 29/5, E D Sassoon.
4 Ct. Venice, 3222, N F, 5/6, K N Co.
5 Khandalia, 3330, N F, 28/5, M M and Co.
6 A Colquloun, 3760, Calicut, 1/6, J F and Co.
7 Durenda, 4450, London, 2/6, M M and Co.
8 C Newcastle, 4707, K'chi, 5/6, K N and Co.
12 C Hanslow, 5360, Cal. 29/5, F F C & Co.
13 Perim, 4779, London, 4/6, M M and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/6, L Triestino Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
1 Jalavijaya, 2297, Moulmein N F, Scindia S N Co.
2 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
3 Barpeta, 1827, Bana 28/5, M M and Co.
6 Branksome Hall, 2808, New York, 28/5, F F Campbell & Co.
7 Laguna, 3319, Genoa, 1/6, M Italiana.

PRINCES DOCK.
A Serbistan, 1864, Genoa, 28/5, T M and Co. Co.
D and E Malacca Maru, 3210, Kobe, 1/6, N G Kaisha.
F Dara, 3083, Jeddah, N.F., T M and Co.
K Aras 2063, N.F., S W and Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
M Vita, 1955, Basra, 6/6, M M and Co.
P Sirsa, 3387, Persian Gulf, N F, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Manchester due about 25th May, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Barpeta due about 25th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 30th May Agent K N Co.
Corsica due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent D Sassoon and Co.

FROM COPENHAGEN.

Tugela due about 19th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent J. T Co.
Crucovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Alps Maru due about 27th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Nagato Maru due about 28th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and P and O S N Co
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Corfe Castle due about 30th May, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
Karoa due about 31st May, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

May 27.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—100 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy and Co.

S S Perim for London:—31 cases bristles, Hollingshurst and Co; 301 cwts dill seed, J A Begbie and Co.

S S Perim for Leith:—501 cwts dill seed, J A Begbie and Co.

S S Laguna for Genoa:—100 cwts gum olibanum, G Yakubally.

S S Laguna for Naples:—4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—4000 cwts safflower seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales wool, K Esmail; 100 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co; 4003 cwts myrabolams, B Damji and Co; 1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—4500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 50 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Durendra for Hamburg:—200 cwts buffalo horns, E Valji.

S S Durendra for Havre:—3060 cwts rape seed, Birla Bros Ltd; 3000 cwts linseed, 1200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 235 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 242 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 2000 cwts myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros; 99 cwts gum Cawnpore, 100 bales Sewree cotton, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—91 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros Ltd, 200 cwts buffalo horns, E Valji; 175 cwts gum Arabic, A H Mawji; 100 bales cotton, N Rajaram; 141 cwts dry fish Frontier Commercial Agency.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—130 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—350 cwts bonesinews, E Virji and Co; 70 cwts bonemeal, E Virji and Co; 100 bales goat hair, K Esmail.

S S City of Venice for Manchester —73 bales grey cotton twist, Mayer Sassoon Mills Ltd.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Branksome Hall for New York:—5760 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 25 Nos. empty cylinders hardware, Bombay Crystal Ice Works.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—220 bales cotton, N Fattehally; 840 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

May 27.

S S Marienfels from Hamburg, Agents Lionel Edwards, Ltd:—400 cases slates, 42 cases playing cards, 25 cases colours, 101 cases alum circles, 1173 cases brass circles, 65 cases tiles, 51 bales craft paper, 928 bundles copper sheets, 148 bundles copper rods, 12 cases paper ware, 24 cases paper goods, 311 drums magnesium chloride, 713 drums sodium sulphide, 11 drums chloride of zinc, 19 cases embroideries, 351 cases cheap spirits, 805 cases beer, 30 cases cardboard paper, 140 cases wines, 1310 cases spirits, 52 cases padlocks, 17 cases petroleum lamps, 199 bales paper, 1021 packages 80 bundles 20 cases hurricane lanterns, 221 cases 70 H/casks dying materials, 185 drums oil paint, 27 cases oil varnish, 72 cases chemical products, 22 cases Leonic powder, 646 cases common spirit, 40 barrels chrome alum, 3130 casks chlorate of potash, 330 casks safety fuses, 40 casks aniline salt, 666 D/bags sugar, 3334 D/bags sugar crystal, 16 bales belting, 160 bags salt, 54 cases toys, 35 cases lamp parts, 55 cases salt, 20 cases dry colour, 14 cases petroleum stoves, 50 cases earthenware, 52 cases enamel plates, 105 cases biscuits, 20 cases cheap padlocks, 50 cases aloes, 150 cases Bengal safety matches in zinc, 45 cases cement colour, 42 cases stationery, 52 cases hardware, 617 cases 255 casks dry aniline colour, 30 drums chloride of calcium, 20 barrels acitate of sodium, 32 reels news printing paper.

From Rotterdam:—200 casks salamonie, 625 casks 343 H/drums 475 cases dying materials, 86 cases 16 casks dry aniline colour, 665 casks 561 cases 195 drums aniline colour, 40 casks nitrate of stroantia, 139 casks 155 cases chemicals, 100 cases cheese, 4 cases ivory, 150 H/drums sodium sulphide, 254 Demijohns acitic acid.

From Bremen:—620 cases expert beer.

From London:—591 bales paper, 450 bundles 24 cases yellow metal sheets, 50 cases beer, 19 cases hardware.

From Antwerp:—225 crates tiles, 98 cases alum circles, 84 cases washing blue, 1000 cases vegetable fat, 40 cases starch, 26 cases playing cards, 67 cases rivets, 485 cases 806 bales aniline colour, 475 D/bags farina, 13 casks zinc chloride, 50 bundles expanded metals, 20 kegs tartaric acid, 50 H/drums dyeing materials.

S S Soudan from Kobe, Agents M M and Co:—100 bags 100 bales dry ginger, 146 bales raw silk, 20 cases celluloid wake, 29 cases porcelain.

From Shanghai:—28 bales yellow raw silk, 25 bales raw silk, 50 bales drill, 80 bales 80 bags tea, 529 bags 60 H/c 25 bales green tea, 1373 bars silver.

From Hongkong:—140 rolls matting, 45 cases paper, 15 cases dry preserves, 49 cases cotton socks, 10 bales raw silk, 440 bales cassia, 50 bags sugar candy, 75 packages fire-crackers.

From Singapore:—651 bags betelnut, 20 bags flake tapioca, 220 bags sago flour.

From Penang:—741 slabs tin, 16 bags nutmegs, 768 bags pearl tapioca, 681 bags split betelnut.

From Colombo:—114 packages 32 H/c tea, 50 bags arecanut, 25 cases liquors, 25 cases brandy, 35 cases sauce, 25 cases lemon squash, 23 cases pickles, 130 cases jam, 521 cases apples, 46 casks mutton tallow, 668 socks flour, 45 bales dyed cotton cloth.

From Melbourne:—36 pipes mutton tallow.

From Sydney:—15 cylinders ammonia, 29 casks tallow, 1 box gold bullion.

From Adelaide:—63 pipes tallow.

From Australia:—16 boxes sovereigns, 26 boxes bar gold.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 21/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 530
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A Frcs 595
Bank's buying D D Frcs 585
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 132
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 126
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173
SHANGHAI—
Bank's buying D D Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 79.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.50.
London—Rome Liras 98.40

London, May, 26.

Tele Transfers
Bar Gold (Mutilated).
Bar Silver Spot

	London, May, 26.
Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	34 3/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—India China selling Continent bought Quiet.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

Interest day to day loans ..	2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 27. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 27/32
Bank Demand	1/4 7/8
Doc Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	530
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	238
Japan	132
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, May 21.
Stockholm	16.38
Christiania	31.36
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24.61
Stockholm	Yesterdays 16.35
Christiania	31.28
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24.59

	London, May 26.
Demand Bills	4.34.37
Exchange on London in Paris ..	80.10
„ Germany ..	
„ Italy	98.47

DISCOUNTS.

	London, May 26.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
„ 5 per cent Rentes ..	23 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar 26.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 5/8 unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£ 92 3/8+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	100 13/16+1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	46 1/2 unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Storling Loan)	67 1/8 „
Govt. Securities 3 % ..	58 „

	London, May, 26.
Conversion Loan	£ 78
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 103
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	„ 114

BULLION.

Bombay, May 27.

Bar gold ready. Rs. 25-10-9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-11-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-12.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81-14
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82-3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82-8.

London, May 26.

Bar gold ready £4-14-11
Silver ready d. 34-5
Silver forward d. 34-3
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China sold forward. Continent bought. We do not expect any decided decline.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 27.

Ready :—25—11—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	25-11-3	25-11-9		25—11—9
Asad	25-12-3	25-13-0		25—12—9

Teji Mandi :—
Jeth 0—4—6
Asad 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady but Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 27.

Ready :—81—14—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	81-6-0	81-8-0	81-4-0	81—5—0
Asad	81-11-0	81-13-0	81-9-0	81—12—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 1—4—0
Asad 1—11—0
Tone—Market Steady but Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 27.

3½ per cent Paper 68/1
4 per cent. Conversion Loan. 86/4
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47. 94/8
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1932 98/2
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 99/4
5½ per cent. War Loans due 1925. 103/4
5½ per cent. War Loans due 1928. 104/10
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1926. 101/7
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1927 101/13.
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1930. 103/14
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1931. 104/6
6 per cent. Government of India War Bonds due 1932. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935. 108/10
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974. 78/8
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974. 78
4 per cent. Bombay Improvemenet Trust due 1974. 78
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930. 101/8
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929-49. 101/8

SHARES.

	London, May 26.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 7/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.p	£ 133
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern „	£ 5 5/0
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 11/16

Bombay, May 27.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 395; Alliance 80; Apollo 20; Bombay Cotton 475; Bombay Dyeing 698/12; Century 365; Central India 470; Colaba Land 183/12; Crescent 230; Edward Sassoon 190 xd; Fazulbhoy 850; Indian Bleaching 192/8 xd; Indore Malwa 375; Kohinoor 1050; Madhowji 257/8; Mathuradas 295; New Great 345; New City 250; Pearls 563/12; Phoenix 435 xd; Premier 95; Shapurji 227/8; Sholapur 12000; Simplex 245/12; Standard 1450; Swadeshi 517/8; Tata Mill 210; Vishnu Cotton 1650 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 560; Alcock 172/8 xd; B Burma 317/8; B Burma N I 70; Bt Burma Pet 5/2; B Tramway 90; Bombay Steam 80; Bundi Cement 8/4 xd; Katni ordy 75; Katni defd 169; New India Insur 13/4; Shivrajpur 36; Tata Iron ordy 25/12; Tata Iron defd 91/4; Tata Hydro 787/8; Scindia Steam 6.

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8; Imperial 358/12; India 82; Central 25/2; Eastern 79 xd.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Jutes opened after the week, steady and unchanged with rates of Howrah and Clive hardly registering any fluctuations. The heavier priced stocks had little enquiry with not many transactions recorded. Towards the close Howrah and Clive were weaker.

In coals Burrakur and Equitable met with some demand at previous prices. Standard and New Beerbhoom showed further small advances.

Teas continued very active and business was distributed among a wide range of stocks, most of which registered satisfactory improvements in value.

Miscellaneous remained rather dull with only a few transactions reported. Carew and Sugar declined a few points.

Government Securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities.—3½ per cent War Loan 1929-47 94/8 s.l., 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 99/2: 6 per cent. Bonds 1928 101/6: Do 1927 101/13: Do. 1930 103/5: Do. 1932 105/8 s.l.; 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1926-41 103/4 s.l.: 6½ per cent. Punjab Bonds 1923-33 101/12 s.l.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 1400 s.l.; Karnani Industrial Bank 5/6.

Railways.—Banraset Basirhat Light Railway 66/12.

Jutes.—Alliance 465/8: Anglo-India 339: Barnagore pref. 48: Budge Budge 414 s.l.: Cheviot 250 s.l. Clive 31/8, Howrah 39/10: Hukumchand ord. 9/9 do. pref. 21/8: dis. Lansdown pref. 101 Lawrence 469/8 s.l. Lothian 392: National 273 s.l. Orient 178/8: Presidency 6/7: Reliance 51/4 s.l. Union ordy. 448/8 s.l. Bengal 653/8: Burrakur 36: Equitable 21/4: New Beerbhoom 40/8: North Damuda 7: Satpokuria and Asansol 4/8; Standard 64; Union 18/4 s.l.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone ord. 5/8; Do. pref. 10 s.l., Barraree Coke 5/8: B. I. Corporation ordy. 4/12; Madan Theatres 2/8; British Ceylon Corporation 2; Bengal Paper 17; Carew and Co., 86; Murree Brewery 128.

Tea Companies.—Amluckie 146; Battelli Bishnautha 31/12 s.l. Central Cachar 97; Chandypore 196 s.l. Dimakusi 32/8; East India 18/4 s.l. Gulma 11; Hattikhira 5; Lackatoorah 392; Namburnadi 12; New Chutua 45/12; New Terai 17/12; Rajabhat 24/8; Rutema 15/8 s.l., Sarugaon 15/8; Singell 7; Teesta Valley 30/4; Titaghur 24/4; Tirrishannah 24/4.

Debentures.—Karachi Port Trust debentures 1905.—79/12.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and seven eights to twenty nine thirty seconds pence and Demand Draft is one shilling four and twenty nine thirty seconds pence.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 27

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26st May, 1924.

Cotton	8,196	Bales
Wheat	44,331	Cwts
Linseed	19,399	„
Rapeseed etc.	5,992	„
Gingellyseed	1061	„
Poppyseed	350	„
Groundnuts	1638	„
Castorseed	4,652	„
Rice	2 001	„
Myrabollams	2 880	„
Cottonseed	2,706	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	5,470	„
Juwar	720	„
Masur	Nil	
Barley	1268	„
Bajri	3179	„
Coal	2,440	Ton

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 27.

A further advance of 10 points in old crops and 44 to 51 points in new crops have been reported to-day in New York futures. The market advanced on general buying on reports of bad weather. The tone of the market is good. Liverpool has been reported 31 points higher in old crop and 43 to 45 points in New crop. The tone of the market is firm with good new crop buying.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 26th instant (5.5 p.m.) as under:—

"Market discounting low Bureau Report; weather undoubtedly far from favourable but advance is so rapid that caution is now necessary though think prices will advance further."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Bad weather continues. Considerable profit taking. Favour purchases on moderate decline."

Advices from America continue to be of a bullish nature and it would not surprise us to see the difference between old and new crops narrowing still further, as a crop of at least 12 million bales is certainly needed to fill the world's requirements, and an outturn less than this figure would have to be adjusted by a sharp rise in values.

Owing to a moderate rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning at Rs. 525½ i.e. Re. 1 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 525. Around this level Jobbers and Bull operators bought lifting the prices to Rs. 527. Selling by Shroffs and Commission Houses caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 526 but again improved to Rs. 528 and closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 527½. An Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 526½ and advancing to Rs. 527½, on buying by Offices and a Japan House, closed firm at Rs. 527 at 6.30 p.m.

Fine M. G. Oomra opened at Rs. 566 and gradually improved to Rs. 568½ on Commission Houses buying, and after small fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 570 at 4 p.m. on general buying. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 486½ and improved gradually to Rs. 490 on Exporters buying and closed steady at Rs. 490 at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 542 and Rs. 447 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand for nice fine quality was better. About 3000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Bombay, May 27. 6-30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach April/May	527
Fully Good Bengal July ..	540
„ „ .. ..Dec/Jan	448
Fine Oomra ..July ..	569
„ „ .. ..Dec./Jan.	489 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May, 27

Description,	Super-Fine.	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			F. G.	Fair.
Punjab	572	557	542	527
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	567	552	..
M. G. Broach	615	605	595	585
M. G Southerns	..	..	613	603 593
M. G. Mathia	567	557	542	..
M. G. Khandesh	572	562	547	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, May 27
Fully Good Broach April/May	527
„ „ Bengal July ..	542
„ Dec./January, ..	446
Fine Oomra July ..	568
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	487
Good Southerns May/June ..	590
„ „ Aug./Sept. ..	595

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

May 27.

New York Market 26th May 1924.

Previous Class.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.70	July	29.77+07	29.86+16	29.80	+10
26.50	Oct.		26.93+43	26.96	+46
25.71	Dec.			26.15	+44
25.53	Jan.			26.04	+51

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 30.02, lowest 29.75, range .27 points. General buying on bad weather. Long liquidation well absorbed. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market 26th May 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11. 15 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
17.68	May			17.99+31	
17.08	July	17.22+14	17.37+29	17.39+31	
15.20	Oct.	15.35+15	15.50+30	15.63+43	
14.64	Jan.			15.07+43	
14.49	Mar.	14.67+18		14.94+45	
	Egyptian.				
21.20	Jul.			21.49+29	
19.50	Nov.			19.79+29	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 125,000. Weather cool, light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. Daily forecast:—Eastern belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Commercial Appeal estimate 68 per cent, increase in acreage 4 per cent to 5 per cent indicates crop 12,500,000. Market firm, good buying of new crop on bullish conditions estimates. (3) American cross rate 4.34½ on Saturday; on Monday 4.34¾. July highest 17.46, lowest 17.22, range 24 points.

(4) Short covering of old crop months good buying new crop on Clement, Curtis and Co.'s estimate condition 67.3, indicating crop 11,700,000. Rumoured National Ginners' Association report condition 67 to 68 per cent.

(5) Our travelling man wires from Austin (Texas):—"Very heavy rains this morning over most of Central Texas, delay all kind farm work and almost ruin. Section along Colarado River fields betting very weedy and too late for replanting if weather gets clear."

Another of our New York friends cable us as under:—"Cold weather continues. Heavy rains causing anxiety. Think market likely to improve. Think spinners hold very little cotton."

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 26.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp-	4.000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	350
Imports	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot Better demand		18.54
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		23.30
New York 11 a.m.	..July	29.90+.03
(As known in Liverpool.	..Oct.	27 97+.15
at closing time)	..Jan.	26 04+.12
New Orleans 10 a. m.	..July	.29 83
	. Oct.	26.15

Liverpool, May, 26.

		To-day's prices.
	May ..	17.99+.31
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	July ..	17.39+.31
Liverpool ..	Oct. ..	15.63+.43
	Jan. ..	15.07+.43

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26

Months.	Today's price.
May	17.86+.18
June	17.63+.14
July	17.26+.18
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct	15.38+ 18
Nov.	..
December	..
January	14.81+.17
Feb.	..
Mar.	14.65+.16
April	..
May	..
Egyptians July	21.45
„ Nov.	19.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 26.

Months.	To-day's Price
May	17.99+.31
June	17.79+.30
July	17.39+.31
August	16.89+.36
September	16.30+.38
October	15.63+.43
November	15.34+.47
December	15.17+.42
January	15.07+.43
February	14.98+.44
March	14.94+.45
April	14.85+.45
May	14.77+.42
Tone— Steady.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 26

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.99+.29
June	21.74+.29
July	21.49+.29
August	21.28+.31
September	21.00+.33
Oct	20.28+.31
Nov.	19.79+.29
December	19.69+.34
January	19.59+.34
Feb.	19.54 - .34
Mar.	19.44+.34
April	19.44+.34
May	19.34+.34

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, May. 26.
M.G. Bengal Good	11.80
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	12.60
No. 1 Oomra Good	12.35
„ „ Fully Good	12.85
M. G. BroaFine	13.35
„ „ Br ach, Good.. ..	13.45
„ „ Fully Good	13 85
M. G. Scinde Fine..	14.25
„ „ de, Good	11.70
„ „ Fully Good	12.10
Fine	12.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, May 26.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	10.000
„ „ to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York	not Quoted
„ „ May	29.80+.10
„ „ July	26.95+.45
„ „ October ..	2 .15+.44
„ „ Dec.	26.00+.47
„ „ Jan.	32.85+.15
Spot Cotton at New York ..	31.10+.17
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	
Futures „ „ July ..	29.78+.24
„ „ „ October ..	26.17+.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 3 8
Silver Foreign Mined	66 1/4

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, May. 26.

	To-day s Prices.
July ..	29.80+.10
Futures at New York Oct. ..	26.95+.45
Dec. ..	26.15+.54
Jan. ..	26.00+.47

WHEAT.

London, May, 26.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	44/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. June Cargo Paid Shipment to Continent	43/6
AUSTRALIAN M/J Buyers Steady fair trad:	47/0
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers	32/3
WHEAT Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F M/J Paid Sellers	46/6
Do Red	45/6
Cargo Wheat New South Wales April Shipment to U. K ..	..47 7/8
Cargo Wheat Victoria loading united Kingdom	48/—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 27.

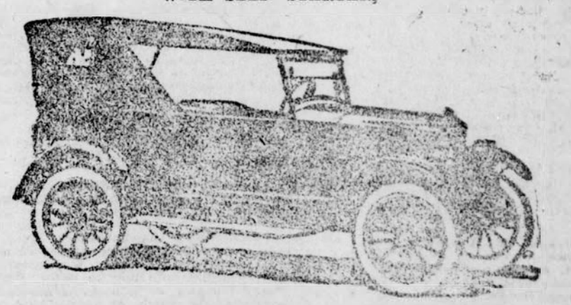
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a.p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 13 0

(Continued on page 10.)

"RUGBY"
(1924)
An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.
Rs. 3000
WITH SELF STARTER.



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Full particulars on application.

SHARE BAZAR.

27th May, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	698-4-700-698-12	701-4-697-8	
Century ..	362-8-67-8-66-4	67-8-363-12	
Nagpur ..	470-72-8-71-4	72-8-470	
Colaba ..	180-81-4	185	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	227-8-30	230	
Indore ex-divi. ..	372-8-75	375	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	343-12-46-4	346-4	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	497-8-505-2-8	7-8-503-12	
Phoenix ..	432-8	430	
Bharucha ..	220	22-8 226-4	
Simplex ..	245-46-4-45	46 4-243-12	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	516-4-20-18-12	22-8-518-12	
Pabni ..	300	310	
Fazal ..	850-53-12	852-8	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	215	215	
Globe ..	51-4	50	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	267-8-60	72-8-267-8	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	190	190	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132-8	130	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	319-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	90-10	91-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	77-8	80	
Bundi Cement ..	8-4	8-4	
Central E. Mining ..	21	21	
Indian Cement ..	47-8	47-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25-8	25-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	91-4-95-93-12	93-12-91-4	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, May 29.

Counting of Votes for the Mahomedan Urban Constituency.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 31.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.
The Harwood League—R. G. A. 101 vs. West Yorkshire Regiment, Cooperage.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 28 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 11m.
May 29 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 30 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 1m Sunset 7h 11m.
May 31 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 12m.
June 1, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m., Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 2 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 3 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 13m.

LATE NAWABZADA NASARULLAKHAN.

We regret to announce the death of Nawabzada Nasarullakhan, Bar-at-Law, which took place at Surat on Saturday the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. at Turkeywada in Mohmedi Mahal. The deceased Nawabzada was the uncle of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. After passing the Matriculation examination the deceased went to England where he was called to the Bar. For some time he held the post as a Judge in Sachin and subsequently he was made a Dewan of the Magrol State. He was the General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference and Chairman of the Muslim Social Club. He was also a candidate once for the Bombay Legislative Council from the Northern Division before the Reforms Act, but failed. His remains were buried on Sunday at 9 a.m. at Mooglisara in the Dargah of Pir Syed Abdul Rahim Bagdadi Saheb when a big procession of his co-religionists and friends followed to pay their last respects.

BHOPAL RULER'S THANKS.

REPLY TO CONDOLENCE MESSAGES.

The Private Secretary to H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal writes:

On behalf of Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal, I beg to thank, through the medium of your paper, all her English and Indian friends, both ladies and gentlemen, who have been kind enough to send messages of condolence and sympathy in her great bereavement over the sad loss of her second son, General Nawab Obaidulla Khan. Owing to the short time at Her Highness' disposal from the various private and State affairs, in addition to the heart's grief which was natural, she regrets she found it impossible to write and thank each in reply.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DHARAVI HOUSING SCHEME.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday, Mr. M. H. M. Lewis presiding, when the question of the Development Directorate's Industrial Housing Scheme at Dharavi was considered. The chairman first explained that Government had now decided that no new industrial housing schemes should be undertaken until the chawls at present under construction were completed, and the Directorate would, therefore, not take up the land at Dharavi. The chairman further wrote:

"When the formation of the Development Department was under consideration, we supplied Mr. Monie with a plan of the Island shewing various sites which could in all probability be made available for the erection of chawls. One of these sites was situate in this scheme. On the 18th April 1922, the Development Department informed the Chairman that of the areas which Government desired to take up for their Industrial Housing Scheme, one or the other of the Dharavi or Sewri-Wadalla areas was likely to be required on the 1st April 1924 and the other on or about the 1st April 1925. A Conference of Heads of Departments was then held and in July the Trustees were informed that it was proposed to start work on the Dharavi area directly after the rains and to advise the Development Department that it would be ready by the 1st April 1924. It was also observed that the price to be charged for the land and the conditions to be attached to the sale would be settled at a later date. These proposals were approved by the Trustees on the 25th July 1922 and were communicated to Government.

Between July 1922 and April 1924, no further correspondence regarding the sale of the land took place. A sum of Rs. 4.38 lakhs has been spent on acquiring the land and about Rs. 3 lakhs on filling.

One of the members suggested that the matter should be sent to the Solicitors for their opinion as to whether the Trust could not take steps against Government to indemnify themselves for the loss sustained by them. Another member suggested that the matter should be postponed. The Trust resolved to refer the matter to solicitors.

END OF TATA MILL STRIKE.

The strike of the fifty spinners of the Tata Mill situated at Dadar terminated abruptly at 2-30 p.m. on Monday and lasted but a few hours. The Management refused to re-instate the Head Jobber who was dismissed and whose re-instatement the strikers peremptorily demanded.

In the afternoon, however, better counsels prevailed and the men resumed work on the management agreeing to employ the dismissed Jobber in the lowest rank of the Department, viz:—as a doffer.

The Maharashtra Scout Masters' Conference held at Poona under the presidency of Mr. H. K. Patwardhan, Joint Assistant Commissioner, Central Division, came to a close on 26th evening and was a great success.—A. P.

THE DERBY.

1½—Miles RUN ON 4th June at Epsom.

THE OAKS.

1½—Miles RUN ON 6th June at Epsom.

STARTING PRICE COMMISSIONS EXECUTED ON ALL PRINCIPAL ENGLISH RACES.

DOUBLES AND TREBLES AT MULTIPLICATION ODDS.

Send for Weekly Free List containing English and Indian Racing Fixtures, and English Foot ball Coupons for League Matches played over Saturday.

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India's Premier Turf Commission Agents,
CHANDERNAGOR, near CALCUTTA.
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BOMBAY FOOTBALL,

LEAGUE PROSPECTS.

Since the finish of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament about a month ago, there has not been any kind of attraction in Bombay of an evening and the commencement of the football season next Saturday will come as a pleasant relief to all sportsmen especially to lovers of Association Football. The standard of play this year promises to be better as the number of teams are less and selection more careful. Among the contestants of last year one would miss the redoubtable Inniskilling Fusiliers, Hornets and Customs in the first division while the Commercial Gymkhana and Bengal United are absent from the second division. The third division of last year has been abolished altogether and the B. B. R. F. A., last year's champions, have secured a place in the first this year.

The following are the teams in the two divisions:—

FIRST DIVISION.

West Yorks "A", 101st Co. R. G. A., Y. M. C. A. "A". B. B. R. F. A., Staff, 70 Co. R. G. A., G. I. P. Parel, and Bombay Gymkhana "A".

SECOND DIVISION.

West Yorks "B", Mechanical Transport, G. I. P. All-Blacks, Bombay City Police, Bombay Gymkhana "B", Colaba United, Hindu Gymkhana and Y. M. C. A. "B".

Over twenty entries were received, but the Committee of the W. I. F. A. limited entries to 16 teams and decided several matches by eliminating contests.

G. I. P. All-Blacks and the Bombay City Police survived the trial matches.

The Customs and Hornets have no footballers and the few that can play will probably be included in the Y. M. C. A. team. The West Yorks are not supposed to be as good as the "Skins", but in a practice they drubbed the B. B. R. F. A. to the tune of eight goals. The Gunners have broken up their last year's teams and two Company teams are in the first division. The Central Y. M. C. A. who were the cause of much annoyance last year for not turning out to play have united their forces from the Proctor and Byculla branches and have two teams. The inclusion of Staff in the senior division has not been very wise as they showed very poor form last year and are no better this year. They have lost an excellent back in Captain Bennett who on his return from England next month will play for the Gymkhana. The G. I. P. Parel will be better this year having one or two fresh men who are fairly good. The Bombay Gymkhana have lost, Pearson and Terry both being out of Bombay, but have a good crowd to pick from. Nicol, their hockey centre-forward, will probably keep goal, but except Capt. Bennett, the other places in the defensive ranks are not yet fixed. Reid is very much off colour just now, but will shape better with practice. Lowry, Bradley and C. Whittenbury will be in the defence. G. Gillespie will skipper the side in the absence of that great back Terry and Pitt, Spurshott, Etherington, Clee and Monteith will form the attacking line. The second string of the Gymkhana has not yet been picked, but our old friends Waud, Sharp, Paramour, Edwards and Hardcastle are certainties.

LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The following is a list of the fixtures in the first division of the Hardwood League for the first fortnight:—

Saturday, 31st May:—R. G. A. 101 vs. West Yorkshire Regiment.
Monday, 2nd June:—Y. M. C. A. vs. B. B. R. F. A.
Wednesday, 4th June:—Staff vs. R. G. A. 70 Co.
Thursday, 5th June:—West Yorkshire Regiment vs. Y. M. C. A.
Saturday, 7th June:—Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Parel.
Monday, 9th June:—R. G. A. 101 Co. vs. Staff.
Wednesday, 11th June:—G. I. P. Parel vs. B. B. R. F. A.
Thursday, 12th June:—West Yorkshire Regiment vs. R. G. A. 70 Co.
Saturday, 14th June:—B. B. R. F. A. vs. Staff.

Except on Tuesdays and Fridays, first division matches will be played on the Cooperage ground. There will be four second division matches every week, on Tuesdays and Fridays on the Cooperage, on the Oval ground on Thursdays and on the R. G. A. ground at Colaba on Saturdays.

Second division fixtures for the first fortnight will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

ANOTHER ROUND-UP,

30 MAVALIS ARRESTED.

After the recent rounding up of the Pathans and deportation of the 137 undesirables from Bombay the Bombay City Police under a party of a dozen Indian constables with a few European officers raided the rendezvous of the Mavalis in the city and arrested about thirty persons on Tuesday morning. For some time, it appears, complaints have reached the Commissioner of Police that the citizens especially belonging to the clerical and middle classes who wend their home in the evening are molested and at times even looted in broad daylight. One such case occurred only last week, when a clerk working in a local Insurance Company was surrounded by four hooligans and relieved of his ring in the University Gardens. Similar incidents occur very often in the maidan opposite the Police Court where it is considered risky to pass in the night. The party of the Bombay City Police, therefore, took these persons by surprise in the early hour of the morning while they were sleeping on the maidan and the footpaths adjoining their resort of depredations and arrested thirty of them. They were marched off to the Esplanade Police Station where enquiry in regard to their antecedents was in progress during the day. The arrested men will be placed before the Magistrate.

NOTICE.

Will Mr. G. H C. Peer (the name is difficult to decipher) or the gentleman who wrote a letter to the Editor from an address (undecipherable) Falkland Road requesting certain information with regard to educational establishments, kindly call at this office or write again giving his name and address clearly.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willson accompanied by Miss Previte and Captain K. E. Previte visited Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis' Museum at Satara on the afternoon of Monday, 26th May.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

NEW PRESIDENT EULOGISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

The special session of the Council of State commenced to-day with the Hon. Mr. M. S. D. Butler, the new President, in the chair.

After Mr. Butler had taken his oath of allegiance, the newly elected and nominated members were sworn in. They were the Hon. Mr. E. R. Abbott, the Hon. Mr. Bethoud, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaik Gosman Sahib, Rev. Dr. E. M. Macphail and the Hon. Major-General Macwatts.

The President then read amidst applause the nomination appointing him as President of the Council.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, Leader of the House, offered, on behalf of official and non-official members and himself, their cordial welcome to the chair and wished Mr. Butler all success in the performance of the responsible duties connected with the office of the President. A descendent of a highly gifted stock, Mr. Butler won first class in both parts of classical tripos and won a rare distinction, being elected a fellow of his college and then President of the Union at Cambridge. In 1896, he entered the I. C. S., and during his long and distinguished career he came into close contact with the people of all classes and creeds not only in British India but also in the Indian States and thereby obtained an intimate knowledge of the aspirations of the people and an insight into the Indian political conditions. As a District Officer, he had to deal with some of the most delicate situations which had arisen in recent Indian History, and the remarkable tact and wisdom with which he handed the situation won for him the respect and the admiration of all who had opportunities of seeing his work as President of the first Punjab Legislative Council after the introduction of the Reforms, and then as an official member of the Council of State as well as the Legislative Assembly in which capacities he had gained great experience and knowledge of the work of the Legislative Councils, which made him worthy of occupying the chair of the Council of State. The Council was confident, added Sir Mahomed, that the President's remarkable tact would enable him not only to uphold the dignity and the privileges of the House, but also contribute towards the promotion of that spirit of mutual co-operation and goodwill which had been the characteristic feature of the Council of State. (Applause.)

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, on behalf of the non-officials, welcomed Mr. Butler who, by sheer force of ability and character, rose to the present high office. The office of the President of the Council of State was not of a sinecure character as alleged generally but of an arduous character requiring a certain amount of tact. He congratulated the President and promised him the full measure of co-operation and support.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Sir Omar Hayat Khan, Mr. Raza Ali, Sir Arthur Froom, Sardar Chirajit Singh, Mr. G. A. Natesan and Mr. S. Vedamurti spoke in the same strain and assured the President of their full and hearty co-operation and wished him God-speed in his work.

Mr. Raza Ali added that the Butler family was always imaginative and sympathetic.

The President then expressed his deep gratitude to Sir Mahomed Shafi and other members for the welcome extended to him and for the promise of co-operation in the discharge of his duties. The speeches made in the House had encouraged him, and he felt that he was among friends, many of them old. He recalled the assistance he had received from Sir Mahomed Shafi when he (the speaker) was a District Officer and then again when he was Secretary to the Education Department.

Concluding, Mr. Butler said:—"I do realise the great part which this Council has played in the development of India and the great part which it is destined to play. I do realise fully the dignity of this Chamber and so long as I am the President I shall stand up for its dignity and for the rights and privileges of every individual member." (Applause.)

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

At question time the Hon. Mr. Crerar replying to Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari regarding the Reforms Enquiry Committee referred him to the communiques issued on the subject of the 16th and 23rd May. The appointment of that Committee, he emphasised, was made by the Governor-General in Council.

Answering a supplementary question of Mr. Raza Ali, the Home Secretary stated that the appointment of the Committee of this nature did not require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Raza Ali asked: "Am I to understand that this sanction was not obtained."

Mr. Crerar: "If Mr. Raza Ali means whether the formal official sanction of the Secretary of State was obtained for the appointment of this Committee then the answer is in the negative."

SIR ASHUTOSH MUKERJEE.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari then referred in feeling terms to the death of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee who was a member of the old Imperial Legislative Council. Sir Devaprasad touched on the valuable work rendered to the country by the late Sir Ashutosh in the Calcutta University, in the Imperial Legislative Council and in the Calcutta High Court, where he was not only a Judge but also officiated as the Chief Justice for some time. Sir Devaprasad in particular referred to the massive intellect, wonderful powers of organisation and untiring energy and great personality of the late Sir Ashutosh and requested the President to communicate to the family of the deceased the loss which the Council felt.

Mr. Dwarkanath Mitter spoke of the late Sir Ashutosh as a Judge and a jurist and detailed the services rendered by him to the cause of education not only in Bengal but throughout the whole of India.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy supported the motion.

The President associated himself with the observations of the previous speakers as regards Sir Ashutosh and said that he would accordingly convey to the relatives of the deceased the sense of loss which the Council felt.

The Secretary announced that the Governor-General had given his assent to the Coinage Amendment Act and the Income Tax Act.

Mr. Crerar then made a brief statement of the Government's position regarding the Lee Commission's Report.

Hon. Mr. Karandikar stated that the silence of the members at this time should not be taken as their acceptance of the Report of the Commission.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari stated that the Council of State should not be excluded from any debate that might arise on the recommendations of the Report.

Mr. Raza Ali emphasised that the Council was not bound to put on record its considered opinion on the various recommendations of the Report during this session.

Mr. Crerar pointed out that the Government of India and the Secretary of State were desirous of obtaining the views of the Legislature at as early a date as possible and it might be necessary for the Secretary of State to make the decisions on matters of urgency. The Secretary of State and the Government of India were of opinion that whatever measures of relief recommended by the Commission might be finally sanctioned, they should have the effect as recommended by the Commission from 1st of April, 1924.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas asked if a special day could be alloted for discussion.

Mr. Crerar promised to lay the matter before the Leader of the House.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy then referred to the Steel Protection Bill. He said that he understood that a non-official motion would be made in the Assembly for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and that Government in all probability would accept the motion. If that was so he requested the President to communicate to the President of the Assembly if it was practicable that members of this Council be associated with the Select Committee so that there might be a Joint Select Committee.

Sir Mahomed Shafi pointed out that the Bill was not before this House at present. Therefore, no motion of any kind could constitutionally be made in this House of reference to a Select Committee of the Bill which was only before the Legislative Assembly. The difficulty might be met if the non-official members of this House could induce their non-official friend of the other House who was bringing the motion to propose a Joint Select Committee.

INDIAN STAMP ACT.

Mr. A. C. McWatters, the Finance Secretary, then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for modifications of certain provisions of the Indian Stamp Act 1899, in their application to certain promissory notes and other instruments. He said that the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1923, received the assent of the Governor-General on 1st October, 1923, and in accordance with Section 5 (a) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, it came into force on the same date. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that in certain cases provisions of this Act did not become known until a later date with the result that certain instruments the duty on which had been enhanced have been executed on insufficient stamps. Some of them, viz., promissory notes for over Rs. 250 cannot be validated or used in evidence. In order to avoid hardship to parties interested in these instruments it has been decided to enable all such instruments to be validated if executed after 30th September and before 1st January, 1924; and in case of promissory notes to make them admissible in evidence on the payment only of the difference of the stamp duty between the old and the new rates provided that proper stamp duty under the old Act had already been paid. The Bill provides specially that no penalty shall be leviable in respect of any of these instruments under Sections 35, 40 (a) or 62 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and that any such penalty and any fee levied under Section 32 which has already been paid shall be recoverable.

The Bill was introduced, taken into consideration and passed without much discussion.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' LITIGATION ACT.

Then Mr. Crerar, the Home Secretary, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act of 1918. The object of the Bill, he explained, was to remedy the defect noticed as a result of the decision of the Lahore High Court in the case of Piara Singh *versus* Mula Mal and two others. The decision was that the Section 11 of the Act was applicable only to a plaintiff who was an Indian soldier at the time when he brought his suit. As a result of this ruling an Indian soldier who had been serving under the conditions mentioned in the Act and had been prevented by those conditions from taking any legal proceedings could not claim the benefit of the Section with regard to the period of limitation if at the time of the institution of the suit on the filing of an appeal or application he was no longer a soldier. This was clearly not the intention of the Legislature and the Bill was meant to remedy the defect.

The Bill was introduced and then taken into consideration.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Mr. Raza Ali urged that the Bill should have retrospective effect so that those men who had lost their suits or appeals might be in a position to apply for the restoration of suits or appeals and have their cases decided on their merits. They pointed out that it was the duty of the Government to have prescribed the special period of limitation enabling the suitors to apply for restoration.

Mr. Crerar said that it was possible that Government might at a later stage bring before the Legislature measure for consolidating and amending the legislations of this character and in preparing such a measure, Government would give due attention to the observations of the previous speakers. In the meantime he urged that the present limited measure might be adopted. The Bill was then passed.

The Council adjourned till Friday, when Mr. Chadwick will move for the acceptance of the Tariff Board's recommendation that the import duty on sulphur be removed.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

COMMITTEE TO REORGANISE SALSETTE

The following resolution has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

The existing forms of local self-government in Salsette are becoming very numerous and are in various respects out of date and not well suited to present conditions. The conditions of different parts of Salsette vary widely. In the hills are to be found people as primitive almost as any in the Presidency, while, in Bandra, for example, the population and conditions in many respects approximate closely to those of Bombay City and Island. The area is developing rapidly and its population at present is over 1,00,000 while it is expected to be at least 2,50,000 at the end of another ten years. Congestion and epidemics in Bombay have taught many of its inhabitants the advantage of residence in the suburbs and the improvement in communication which will be effected by the electrification of the railways serving the suburbs and the development of the suburban area by town-planning schemes and the operations of the Development Directorate will accelerate this process of emigration. In these circumstances, the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments are of opinion that the time is ripe for a re-organisation of the existing system of local self-government in Salsette. They are, accordingly, pleased to appoint a Committee to consider this question consisting of the following ten person:—

(1) The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, Chairman.
(2) The Collector, Bombay Suburban District, Member.
(3) Mr. H. P. Mody, Member.
(4) Mr. R. P. Masani, Member
(5) Mr. G. B. Fradhan, M. L. C., Member.
(6) Mr. H. R. Michael, Member.
(7) Mr. Phirozeshow Jamsetji Vakil (President, Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality), Member.
(8) Mr. K. R. Daphtary, Solicitor, (representing residents in the Notified Area Committees), Member.
(9) Mr. F. A. C. Rebello (Nominated by the Bandra Municipality), Member.
(10) Mr. Janmayjai Chhabildas (Nominated by the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District), Member.

Mr. H. D. Warden, Superintendent, General Department, is appointed Secretary to the Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Committee are to enquire into the existing system of local self-government in the Bombay Suburban Area and the necessity for the unification or co-ordination of the work of the different authorities and to report with special reference to the following points:—

(i) Should the area or any part of it be absorbed in the Bombay Municipal Area?

(ii) If not, or in the part of the area which is not so absorbed, what form or forms of local self-government should be substituted for the present existing authorities:

(iii) What powers, income and headquarters should be assigned to the body or bodies to be created?

(iv) Have the Committee any recommendations to make on other matters connected with local self-government in the Bombay Suburban District?

(v) If legislation is required to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee, what, if any, developments or changes in local self-governing bodies are recommended as an immediate measure?

The report of the Committee should be submitted to Government as early as possible.

NEW AEROPLANE FOR MACLAREN.

LONDON, May 27.

Tokio—The United States' destroyer "John Paul John" is sailing to Hakodate immediately to pick up a new aeroplane for Lt. Maclaren. He will then proceed to Hongkong where the machine will be transhipped to another destroyer and taken to Akyab or any other designated place. Davis of Vickers is now at Hakodate and will go with the aeroplane.—Reuter.

RANGOON, May 26.

A message has been received from the Commissioner Arakan Division, to the effect that the back of MacLaren's aeroplane has been broken and no further progress is possible without a new aeroplane.

SHOOTING AT CALCUTTA SUB-INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 27.

Information has been received in Calcutta that a Police Sub-Inspector Mr. Profulla Kumar Roy was shot with a revolver at Chittagong on Sunday evening just after nightfall. The Sub-Inspector was seriously wounded by three successive shots near the House of the Government pleader and was removed to the hospital.

In this connection the police have arrested a respectably connected Bengali youth Mr. Premanand Dutt. The wounded officer has been lately engaged in arresting some of the accused in the Chittagong shooting case in which all three accused were acquitted but were detained pending trial in the robbery case in which the sum of Rs. 17,000 belonging to the Assam Bengal Railway was looted.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

The election for the one vacant seat (Bombay Mahomedan Constituency) took place on Tuesday. There were two candidates in the field, the rest having withdrawn at an earlier stage. Of the two Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Lalji was the favourite, Mr. I. S. Haji succeeded in securing a large number of votes in the morning, but, later on, the supporters of Mr. Hussenbhoy rallied to his standard in large numbers and gave him their votes. From the appearance of the Polling Station at the Elphinstone College, it did not look as if the major portion of the Mahomedan voters were going to use their vote. The voting was never at any time brisk in the morning although later, at the closing time, many voters were rushed up by the candidates and their partisans. But there was not much excitement, all the same. Mr. Hussenbhoy is expected to secure the vacant seat, though it is too early to say anything definitely. Mr. Haji, however, stands very little chance compared to Mr. Lalji. There was only one polling station, perhaps owing to want of keen competition and the smallness of the number of candidates.

LATEST CABLES.

CANADA AND EMPIRE.

RATIFICATION OF LAUSANNE TREATY.

LONDON, May 27.

A singular Imperial problems is revealed by the publication of the much-discussed correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Canadian Government relative to the Lausanne Treaty which shows in contrast peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria which were signed by the Dominions' representatives. Canada objected to appending her signature to this Treaty, contending that the procedure adopted at Lausanne differed from that adopted in negotiating the treaties above mentioned and as no invitation was extended to Canada to participate in the Lausanne Conference, Canada could not have been believed to have a direct or immediate interest in negotiations with Turkey as she had in conferences at Versailles and Washington. It was then agreed that the Treaty of Lausanne should be signed only by the British plenipotentiaries to which Australia, New Zealand and South Africa agreed. Canada was subsequently asked to concur in the ratification of the Treaty. She replied on the 4th March that on the foregoing grounds she could not recommend the Canadian Parliament to approve of this Treaty and without the Parliamentary approval she was not warranted in concurring in the ratification. Her ministers however "will not take exception such course as His Majesty's Government may deem advisable to recommend."—Reuter.

ITALIAN KING'S VISIT TO CENOTAPH.

LONDON, May 27.

The King and the Queen of Italy, this morning visited the Westminster Abbey cenotaph. Victor Emanuel placed a wreath on the tomb of the unknown Warrior. He also placed a wreath on the base of the Cenotaph in presence of the representatives of the Navy, Army and Air Force. A large crowd cheered the royal visitors as they drove back to the Palace.—Reuter.

CONTRACT WITH AIRSHIP GUARANTEE CO.

LONDON, May 27.

The draft of the contract with the Airship Guarantee Company provides for the construction of an airship conforming to the requirements of the Air Ministry and the principles of air worthiness—laid down by the aeronautical research committee. The prescribed trial will include a test voyage from Britain to India. The price of the airship will be 300,000 sterling of which a hundred thousand is payable immediately the contract is signed. A further initial payment of fifty thousand will be made towards the contractor's capital expenditure. A quarter million sterling will be repaid if the ship before the flight trials are held fails to satisfy certain vital conditions. Should the ship satisfy these but not carry out the flight trials successfully, the remaining fifty thousand will be withheld wholly or partly according as the performance approximates to the requirements. The Company may subsequently repurchase the airship for the use on the approved British airship transport service at 150 thousand sterling.—Reuter.

JALLIANWALA BAG SHOOTING.

LONDON, May 27.

When the O'Dwyer-Nair case was resumed to-day further evidence taken on the commission in India was read.

Dealing with riots and shooting by General Dyer's troops an Indian doctor deposed that with other medical officers he attended to between three to four hundred wounded after the shooting. The most of them were wounded at the back of legs and arms.

An embroidery worker who viewed the meeting in the square from a roof said there were fifteen to twenty thousand persons in the square where a lecture was being delivered and as soon as the Gurkhas entered the square they were ordered to fire upon which people fled in all directions. The firing was not stopped even after the people had dispersed. It continued four or five minutes. European officers and Gurkhas then left and wounded were left to be attended to by relatives. The witness was of the opinion that about a thousand were killed and wounded.—Reuter.

(Message incomplete).

MR. THOMAS'S HEALTH.

LONDON, May 27.

Mr. Thomas is somewhat better.—Reuter.

LT. D'OISY'S PROGRESS.

LONDON, May 27.

Peking—Lt. D'Oisy has postponed his departure from Shanghai owing to the threat of the Military Governor of Riangsu to seize his machine if he landed at Nanking or Husehowfu. The threat is apparently due to petty jealousy. Lt. D'Oisy having accepted the machine from a rival military Governor of Chekiang. President Tsao Kun and Minister for War have both telegraphed instructing the former Governor not to oppose Lt. D'Oisy passage.—Reuter.

KENYA AND JUBALAND.

LONDON, May 27.

Nairobi.—The elected members of the Legislative Council on May 26 asked whether the Kenya Government and the natives would receive compensation for the loss of Jubaland handed over to Italy. Speakers felt this was an imperial matter and not a Kenya matter alone. The Government promised a full statement on the subject.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1924.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES.

Mr. Jinnah's views on the Non-Co-operation movement are well-known. His presentment of the history of that movement in the course of his presidential address to the All-India Muslim League was, therefore, naturally a biased one. So far as the achievement of the Non-Cooperation movement is concerned, Mr Jinnah was, however, on surer ground. As he says:—

"The result of the struggle of the last three years has this to our credit—that there is an open movement for the achievement of Swaraj for India. There is a fearless and persistent demand that steps must be taken for the immediate establishment of Dominion responsible Government in India. The ordinary man in the street has found his political consciousness and realised that the self-respect and honour of the country demand that the Government of the country should not be in the hands of anyone else, except the people of the country."

Considering the past apathy the result achieved is one of which any movement might well be proud. But splendid though the achievement is much yet remains to be done. And in no direction is more persistent and vigorous national endeavour required than in fostering and preserving Hindu-Muslim Unity. Without Hindu-Muslim Unity India cannot attain Swaraj and if, by a miracle, she attains it, the Swaraj will not be worth ten years' purchase. Mr. Jinnah emphasised this truth in a vivid phrase when he said, "Swaraj is almost an interchangeable term with Hindu-Muslim Unity."

Distrust and fear of each other are responsible for perpetuating the existing differences between these two communities which differences Mr. Jinnah rightly characterised as the greatest enemy of India. In the course of what was an eloquent and reasoned plea for combating this enemy Mr. Jinnah declared: "If we wish to be a free people, let us unite, but, if we wish to continue slaves of the bureaucracy, let us fight among ourselves and gratify petty vanity over petty matters, the Englishman being our arbiter." As we pointed out the other day, the only justification for the Lahore session of the Muslim League would be its success in bringing nearer the solution of the greatest problem of the day, namely, the problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity. The League has passed by a majority of votes a resolution regarding the basis of representation to the legislatures and all other elected bodies and has declared that such basis should be population "provided that the minorities shall have adequate and effective representation in all elected bodies in every province subject however to the essential proviso that no majority shall be reduced to a minority or even to equality." The resolution differs from the famous Lucknow Pact, which settled this question in 1916 to the satisfaction of both the communities. The Pact, of course, is not unchangeable like the laws of the Persians and the Medes, and the Muslim community is perfectly entitled to demand a modification in the Pact, which gives a definite percentage of elected seats to the Muslims in all provincial Councils and makes no provision about other elected bodies. But the Pact having been arrived at as a result of joint consultation between representatives of both the communities, the proper course to adopt for securing such a radical modification of it as is involved in the present resolution of the League would have been to refer the question to a similar body. It will be remembered that at the instance of the Congress Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Ansari prepared a draft of a National Pact which has again been referred to a Committee consisting of representatives of all communities. Considering the sharp conflict of opinion among the members of the League itself on this question, the latter would have done well to appoint a committee to consult with the Congress committee. We trust this matter will be dealt with by the Committee appointed by the League to frame a scheme of constitution of the Government of India.

The purpose in appointing the Congress committee is to secure adequate protection to minorities, for the Congress recognises that without adequate protection to minorities no political progress is possible for the country. The Muslim community, as the most important minority in the country, needs this protection as much as any other minority. But if this protection is to be both adequate and lasting it must be secured by amicable settlement with other communities and in that spirit of generous patriotism expressed in the courageous words of Maulana Shaukat Ali when in his recent manifesto to his co-religionists he declared that "they must be taught to shrink from no legitimate sacrifice demanded in the causes of national freedom and of national unity and far from extorting for themselves special privileges at the expense of sister communities, they should be willing to surrender as much as they can even of their own proper share of benefits accruing to the nation" not out of their weakness but out of their strength.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

A leading member of the British Labour Party, a former Liberal M. P. and a man of high intelligence and great humanity writes to us in a private letter as follows:

"You are probably dissatisfied and impatient with the Labour Government's attitude on the Indian question I must confess that I did not expect any different line from that which the Government is pursuing. Probably, with the Labour Party in a minority in the House of Commons, no other policy is possible. On the main issue I confess I have not formed a strong opinion. The difficulty of keeping the Mohammedan and Hindoo movements in accord and their present relations to one another, make me at the present moment hesitate very much."

Such a statement coming from one who has been a lifelong advocate of full self-government for India shows the disastrous effect which Hindu-Muslim differences have had upon the views even of tried friends of India. Of course the Labourites depend too much for information on the class of Indians who take a fiendish pleasure in exaggerating the importance of such differences, and in belittling the advance towards unity which has been actually made by Non-Cooperators under the Mahatma's guidance. But the differences do exist and they are doing much more harm than they are worth to both communities. We feel certain that with Swaraj they would disappear, that they are largely fostered by the present state of things; but people outside India cannot be expected to go very deeply into the psychology of such phenomena; they judge by facts, and facts appear discouraging. Mr. Jinnah was quite right in saying at Lahore that Swaraj and Hindu-Muslim Unity are interchangeable terms, for when we have achieved the latter, we shall have removed the only real objection to Swaraj—an objection which has weight not only with opponents of Self-Government for India, but also with our friends.

ANOTHER PASSPORT SCANDAL.

Only the other day we referred to the scandalous abuse of authority displayed in the refusal by the Government of Bengal of a passport to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to proceed to Europe for medical treatment. A case of similar abuse of authority comes from Benares. We publish elsewhere the correspondence that has passed between Babu Shivaprasad Gupta and the local authorities, from which it will be seen that the latter gave no reasons whatsoever for the refusal of the passport to Mr. Gupta and his wife. Mr. Gupta is one of the most widely known and respected citizens of Benares. It is true he has been taking some interest in the politics of his country, but is that a sufficient reason for the refusal of a passport? His visit to Europe and England is not undertaken with any political object, but merely for the benefit of his wife's health and for the purpose of getting acquainted with the world outside India. This is made quite clear in the letter addressed by him to the Collector. But, no! the will of the bureaucracy must ever remain the law and Mr. Gupta is told that he cannot get a passport. When he asks for the reasons for the refusal, such impertinence on his part is met with contemptuous silence on the part of the bureaucracy. Can anything more monstrous than such an attitude on the part of a responsible Government be imagined? Does not the attitude of the authorities, as Mr. Gupta points out, really come to this, that they can, if they are so minded, "make any one a virtual prisoner in his own country, without assigning any reason, at their own sweet will; and deprive him of his obvious right to satisfy his legitimate desire to visit other lands and peoples: extend his knowledge of the world and its affairs; improve his health; and learn and unlearn all that travel alone helps one to do." In the case of Mr. Gupta there is, perhaps, one additional reason why the sunshine of officialdom does not fall on him. He is blessed with riches, yet he has not chosen to fawn upon the powers-that-be like the majority of wealthy men. This is no doubt a very great crime in the eyes of officialdom, which is therefor glad of an occasion to make him feel the weight of its displeasure.

Notes of the Day.

The German Cabinet.

The German Cabinet has resigned but Chancellor Marx has agreed to carry on by reconstructing his Ministry. The development which has taken place was expected. The German Press which was busy during the last two months in writing up the party candidates supported by the particular parliamentary group which in its turn supports financially and otherwise the journalistic syndicates, was free in mail week to take a review of the new political situation. Papers like the "Frankfurter Zeitung" and the "Weser Zeitung" are anxious that Government by coalition should continue and that a man of remarkable talents like Dr. Stresemann should be in charge of foreign affairs as before, and should do his best to see that the new German Parliament ratifies the Dawes Report. The Nationalist Press which is jubilant, because the political group it supports has the biggest numerical strength in the new Parliament, is highly critical of the report, and suspects that Labour imperialists in England like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will make Germany accept many of its unpalatable conditions by putting pressure upon Signor Mussolini and the Poincare group in the French Parliament to agree with the English Government that the reparations problem must be somehow solved. The National group, however, since it lost Herr Helfferich, is without a leader except Admiral Tirpitz. The latter is one of the ablest Germans living but he is too old to be entrusted with the responsibility of carrying on an administration. This is evidently what the Middle parties in the Reichstag think and they have rightly decided to carry on without the National Party.

The Mountain in Labour.

Mr. Richards' reply to Lord Winterton's question regarding the scope of the enquiry into the working of the Government of India Act, must come as a fresh damper to those who have been hoping against hope that good would come of the enquiry. Mr. Richards seems to be no less anxious than the Government of India that there should be no misapprehension of the object of the enquiry. He does not think that an amendment of the Act will be absolutely necessary, but if such a necessity arises, he says the amendment will be confined to rectifying "definite ascertained defects experienced in the actual working, as distinct from changes involving amendments of the Constitution." Nothing can be more clear regarding the true intention of both the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in holding the enquiry. The present constitution, with its monstrous diarchical system in the provincial legislature and total absence of responsibility in the central legislature, is to continue without the slightest change. Only some defects in the frame-work of the Act are to be remedied so as to facilitate the smooth-working of the machinery of administration. Yet, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wants Indians to trust him and his Party and to believe that this enquiry will lead to the speedy realisation of their dream of Swaraj! Is it not clear that Mr. MacDonald is still living in the clouds, and not on *terra firma*, so far as India is concerned?

Protection to Steel.

The Fiscal Reform League has submitted a long, exhaustive representation to the Government of India on the Tariff Board Report relating to practical protection to the Indian Iron and Steel Industry, in the course of which Prof. K. T. Shah, has voiced very emphatically the general apprehension that the proposed protection, if confined to a period of three years, would be worse than useless. It is pointed out that the calculation of the Tariff Board relating to the diminution in the cost of production to the Indian steel manufacturer is dependent upon the maximum projected output being realised; but, as things stand, the expected maximum outlay might not be realised, and so the reduction in the cost of production as reckoned by the Tariff Board may not materialise at all. In that eventuality the three years' limitation would act rather as a drag and a hindrance to the full development of the industry than as a distinct protection and advantage to it. Prof. Shah has also made a strong case against the three years' limitation on the score of the vagaries of the Exchange policy of the Government of India, and the consequent hardship upon the Indian manufacturer. But perhaps his strongest point is in connection with the danger of dumping, on a scale far more considerable than that envisaged either by the Tariff Board or by the Government of India in their Bill to give effect to the findings of the Tariff Board. Both these authorities have primarily, if not exclusively, considered the danger of dumping as resulting from depreciated exchange in the rival steel manufacturing countries of the world. This is not impossible nor insignificant. But the danger Mr. Shah particularly fears is due to the desire of the well-established steel producer in Britain, America or Germany to maintain a monopoly of the Indian market, and keep out the Indian steel manufacturer from his own legitimate market. The total world output of steel goods is about 70 million tons per annum, against the maximum Indian production on the existing basis of barely half a million tons. If a German or American or even a British syndicate, producing let us say 5 million tons of steel per annum, chose to keep the Indian manufacturer out of the Indian market at cut-throat competition, it would be a flea-bite to such a corporation if it reduces the price of steel in India to Rs. 100 per ton, or even to Rs. 50. A couple of years' competition at this rate would drive out the Indian steel manufacturer for ever from the Indian market, —leaving the field afterwards entirely to the mercy of the foreign steel exporter to India. Have the Government of India realised this most imminent danger? Certainly the measure they have submitted to the Legislature does not indicate that they have.

Empire Day Antics.

It is truly a wonder that an otherwise sane and sober gentleman like Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi should repeat year after year on Empire Day his extremely undignified performance at one of the Kalbadevi temples. A crowd of devotees gathers at the temple every morning and May 24th of every year is not an exception. On this day, however, the Rao Bahadur, attended by half a dozen of his personal friends, comes there, with a speech ready written and after disturbing the devotions of those assembled and vainly trying to rivet their attention to himself and his party, proceeds to hurl the speech at the heads of the devotees, most of whom are utterly ignorant of English. He is followed by his friends, after which the party departs, leaving the devotees to heave a sigh of relief at being rid of the nuisance. But the farce is not enacted without a purpose. Next day in the obliging columns of our morning contemporary there invariably appears a glowing account of the celebration of the Empire Day by the "Hindu public of Bombay." Of course the Rao Bahadur's speech is reproduced verbatim by our contemporary. The object of the Rao Bahadur and his friends in getting up this comedy is difficult to discover. It does not deceive the Hindu public who gather at the temple, let alone the larger public outside. On the other hand, there is distinct evidence that it annoys them. It cannot deceive the official world, who are much shrewder than most of our Rao Bahadurs imagine. That Rao Bahadur Joshi, in the course of his address, indulges in some plain-speaking at the expense of both the bureaucracy in India and statesmen in England is no excuse for misrepresentation of the true attitude of the Hindu community towards the Empire Day propaganda. If he and his friends are in earnest, why do they not try to organise a demonstration in some public place instead of a temple compound? Then they would know where they stand.

The Case of Acharya Gidwani.

Mrs. Ganga Gidwani writes to us from Sukkur:—

"I find in the papers that the Associated Press corespondent at Nabha is reliably informed that there is no truth in the statement that some new prosecution is contemplated or is shortly to be instituted against Mr. Gidwani. He is serving his original sentence only.

I had an interview with Mr. Gidwani at Nabha on the 2nd instant where in presence of the Jailor and the Jail Superintendent, Mr. Gidwani told me that he was to be prosecuted under Sections 121, 125, 126, 149 and 307 of I. P. C. for his entering Nabha this time. He was being given fortnightly remands till the case came off.

I had even discussed this matter with the Jail Superintendent for their non-allowing Mr. Gidwani to consult his friends since he was to be prosecuted.

Let the Nabha authorities deny the truth of my above statement."

A Comedy in Two Parts.

A correspondent writes:

"An Associated Press message announced yesterday that two Anglo-Indians were sentenced by the Allahabad High Court to nine months' R. I. and twenty stripes (for what heinous offence the A. P. has conveniently forgotten to wire). This punishment of flogging for two heaven-born Anglo-Indians in the country which they claim to dominate, seemed too degrading to their Anglo-Indian brothers of Calcutta. The President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association petitioned the Viceroy to set aside the degrading (in the case of Whites only, their skin being so tender) and disgraceful punishment of flogging (which was meant for d—d Indians and political prisoners). The Viceroy did not hear their cry this time, declining to take any notice of their plea for alteration of the punishment rightly prescribed for the two Anglo-Indians.

Then the other Anglo-Indians, joined by the European Association in Calcutta, moved heaven and earth, by sending message after message to the Viceroy, the Home Member, the Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Secretary to the U. P. Government, imploring that the whipping of the two trustees of India (all Anglo-Indians and Europeans are our self-appointed and self-styled trustees, and goodness knows when the period of their trusteeship will end) might be administered by a person of their own kith and kin. Rather a climb-down from their former protest to the Viceroy! If their second protest to save two rascal members of their community from being flogged by Indians be not favourably heard they have threatened to resign in a body from the Auxiliary Force, India. This makes us shiver and shake at the bare thought of what would happen to poor Indians if the protection which the A.F.I. affords us were withdrawn in these critical times. Have not they protected themselves by barking at Indians? We should all be at death's door. Such a calamity as the breaking-up of the redoubted A.F.I. would immediately bring hordes of wild invaders from Timbuktu, Liliput, Honduras, Koria, Nicaragua and Lundy Island, eager to try their luck and take a bite at us."

We wonder whether those who now protest against the punishment are aware of the nature of the crime of the two Anglo-Indians in question.

Why?

We should much like to know the origin of the peculiar yellow headdress worn by Bombay policemen. Those who suggest that it is an angelic halo which became congealed in certain circumstances are as obviously wrong in one direction as those who see in it a warning like the yellow flag on shipping or connect it somehow with the yellow peril are wrong in another. Both these theories are the result of prejudice, or rather of that tendency in the human, and especially the Eastern, mind to ascribe a superhuman or too subtle origin to strange phenomena. The origin was probably quite homely in this case—as homely and demure as that of the most noble Order of the Garter. Perhaps some Governor or other high official of a bygone age when officials were just men like you and me, keeping Shrove Tuesday piously as was his wont, was served with pancakes much too yellow and too thick—or they may have been two hot—and in his anger adjusted one upon the headpiece of the nearest Indian who was by chance a chowkidar. Then, struck with the loveliness of the effect thereby achieved, he clapped his hands and called his boon companions to rejoice with him; and it was there and then agreed that every constable must wear, thenceforth, a thick and yellow pancake on his head. There is a harmless bird in Europe called the yellow ammer which also wears a yellow cap, a fact which has led some people (chiefly Europeans) to imagine that it has been here adopted as a badge of innocence and gladsome irresponsibility. It looks like that by day on a smart constable controlling with a gracious hand the traffic by the bandstand or by Green's Hotel, but it has quite a different look on the same man at night when, heavily disguised as malefactors, they patrol dark streets, searching in every corner for the lost rupee, and also in the faces of the passers-by. Then indeed the cap so jaunty in the day time, acquires a very sinister-marauding look. We have noticed the same change in British soldiers when detailed for patrol duty on the English coast. Even the smartest men in a battalion suddenly assume the appearance and mentality of cadging tramps. The legend of the Lost Rupee is interesting; "but that is another story" as a Bombay genius has remarked repeatedly. Our present object is to learn the origin of the strange headdress. The subject is not even mentioned, if we remember rightly, in Sir Dinshaw Wacha's memories of old Bombay. It may be prehistoric or pre-human. But we want to know.

LETTER TO MR. SATYAMURTI

DIE-HARDS' FURY IN COMMONS.

MR. RICHARDS ASSAILED.

LONDON, May 26.

The question of Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurthi was raised in the Commons to-day. Col. C. K. Howard Bury asked whether the letter was published with the consent of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Richards replied that Lord Olivier's consent was neither asked and granted nor refused.

Col. Howard Bury suggested that the proper channel for such comunications was through the Government of India. (Opposition cheers.) He asked whether there was any precedent for the Secretary of State making an important communication of his policy in such unorthodox manner.

Mr. Richards replied he did not understand that there was anything in the letter beyond what Lord Olivier had stated in the Lords.

Major Ormsby Gore suggested that the new policy announced by Lord Olivier would cut at the root of representation under the existing statute and an important new declaration of policy of that kind should be made in the Commons rather than to a private individual in India.

WHO IS MR. SATYAMURTI?

Viscount Curzon asked:—Was not Mr. Satyamurti an Extremist Non-cooperator? How could he fall into the definition given by Lord Olivier that the Government would cooperate with those who were willing to cooperate with them?

Sir Henry Craik suggested that before Lord Olivier made a statement of policy the question should have been referred to the Joint India Committee.

Mr. Richards replied that the speech of Lord Olivier in February last contained all the points mentioned in the letter.

Sir Henry Craik declared that a very important point dealt with in the letter was decided in a particular way by the Joint Committee. That decision still prevailed and the proper course, if action to change it was to be taken, was to refer it again to the Joint Committee.

Mr. Richards said he had nothing to add to his answer. (Opposition cries of "Oh".)

Earl Winterton gave notice that in view of the difficulty in extracting any information of the subject he would raise the matter on Whitsuntide adjournment, also raise the question of the terms of reference to the Reforms Committee in India.—Reuter.

REFORMS COMMITTEE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 26.

In the Commons to-day, Earl Winterton asked whether in view of the fact that the terms of reference to the Committee established by the Government of India to enquire into the working of the Government of India Act included power to recommend amendments to the Act in order to rectify administrative imperfections, would the Committee report to the Viceroy or the Secretary of State and was there any precedent for entrusting to an official Committee, not including any member of Parliament, the duty of suggesting alterations in the Act of Parliament.

Mr. Richards replied that the Committee would report to the Government of India. The terms of reference were closely foreshadowed in Sir Malcolm Hailey's speeches in the Assembly of 8th February and 18th February, relevant extracts from which were circulated in the Commons on 3rd March, when it was indicated that possibly the proposed enquiry might show that some changes were required in the structure of the Act in order to rectify definite ascertained defects experienced in the actual working as distinct from changes involving amendments of the constitution. He had little doubt that alterations of the acts of Parliament were frequently suggested by committees containing no members of Parliament.

Replying to Mr. Meyler, Mr. Richards said that the Commons would be fully informed in due course of any material results of enquiry that might affect considerations of policy.—Reuter.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

A STRING OF QUESTIONS.

LONDON, May 26.

The interest of the members of the House of Commons in Indian affairs is indicated by the fact that not fewer than 25 questions relating to Indian matters were put in the House of Commons to-day. This is believed to be a record. Replying to questions whether it was proposed to reconsider the question of Indianisation of superior ranks of the Indian army Mr. Richards said the process of Indianisation was not yet sufficiently advanced to make ot necessary to consider what form later stages were likely to take.

STABILISATION OF THE RUPEE.

Replying to Mr. Meyler Mr. Richards said while the effective restoration of gold standard was the objective of Government policy, the economic conditions throughout the world had not yet reached a degree of normality which would justify at present an attempt to stabilise the gold value of the rupee.

Replying to Mr. Meyler and Mr. Thomas Williams in regard to the steps to prevent the recurrence of stringency of the money market in India Mr. Richards pointed out that the currency expanded by 24 crores this winter. The Indian Government was carefully watching this important problem.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

Replying to Mr. Linfield Mr. Richards stated that the Givernment of India intended to constitute a committee of inquiry into central and provincial taxation this autumn as follows:—Sir Charles Todhunter, Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and Doctor Paranjpye of the Fergusson College, Poona.—Reuter.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Richards said the question of training Indian forest probationers has been under consideration for some time but this is closely connected with the question of the future of the service. Lord Olivier is unable to make a statement until the Government of India has considered the recommendations of the Lee Commission on the subject. No alteration is at present being made in the existing situation as regards the selected candidates and their training.

Replying to Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Richards said he was not aware of any regulation made confining the subsequent training of candidates exclusively to the University of Oxford.—Reuter.

AIR BOMBING.

TERRORISM IN GUJRANWALA.

A SUBALTERN'S FIRING IN COLLEGE.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S EVIDENCE IN O'DWYER CASE.

LONDON, May 26.

When the hearing of O'Dwyer-Nair case was resumed the evidence of witnesses taken on commission in India was read which described the bomb-dropping at Gujranwala by aeroplanes and the casualties caused about the time of the riots. Several witnesses stated they were subsequently compensated.

Sardar Lathsingh, barrister of Gujranwala stated that the crowd was excited by the story of a dead calf hung up near the station and a piece of pork thrown at the Mosque. The crowd set fire to the railway station but had dispersed and all was quiet when the aeroplanes dropped bombs. Subsequently the witness and others were handcuffed and chained together and ill-treated in gaol. He was convicted for waging war against the King and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property but later on pardoned under the royal amnesty.

A "WILD" SUBALTERN'S EXCESSES

Mr. Gerald Anstruther Wathen, ex-Principal of Amritsar College, personally gave evidence. He said there was noticeable unrest among the students in 1919 and there was growing discontent with regard to the Rowlatt Act. After the murder of Europeans he began to form older students into companies of special constables. While that was progressing a young English subaltern, a "wild man" rode into the grounds of the college firing his revolver and shouting in excerable Hindustani "Where is the Sahib?" The officer brought an urgent message that Generol Dyer had ordered the witness to go immediately to the military club but he pointed out he preferred to remain in the college, otherwise the students might leave. Subsequently a military escort was sent and he went to the military headquarters. He had a conversatnon with General Dyer. Afterwards he and another European went to Lahore with a written message to Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Witness returned to Amritsar on 14th April and found the students very frightened owing to firing.

NO SMILING FACES.

Sir Walter Schwabe pointed out it had been said that the people in Amritsar after the massacre went about with smiling faces.

Witness replied he could not say he saw them smiling.

Replying to Mr. Justice Mccardie witness said he was not in the city himself. His memory with regard to that matter was vague but he should say the effect of firing was thoroughly to frighten the people. He expressed the opinion that killing so many people was a mistake but firing after due warning certainly was necessary to disperse the mob. After the firing he rode on horseback through the bazaars. He was salaamed by everybody and treated with something akin to reverence just because he was an Englishman. He did not appreciate it. He expressed the opinion that Sikh women had never forgiven us. and Sikh women, more than men, resented not only the shooting but the humiliating orders which were subsequently issued by the British authorities.

Cross-examined by Mr. Charles witness said that the air was full of serious rumours including the rumour that the Indian troops had refused to fire.

The Hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

WHIPPING OF ANGLO-INDIANS

JUDICIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Col. Gidney has received reply from the Judicial Secretary, Nainital, to his telegram of May 22nd requesting that the sentence of whipping on two Anglo-Indians should be executed by persons of the same nationality, stating that orders to that effect were issued on May 21st.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

ITS COLLAPSE, A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

At 7-30 this evening the Assembly agreed unanimously to refer the Tariff Bill to a Select Committee. The Assembly has adjourned till the 30th May when the report of the Committee will be presented and considered by the Assembly.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

The special Session of the Legislative Assembly called to consider the Steel Industry (Protection) Bill commenced this morning with a fairly crowded house. Attendance in the public galleries was about one hundred.

The one feature of the session was that the Assembly met to-day with a new acting President in Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a new Leader of the House in Sir Alexander Muddiman.

Prominent members on the non-official side were all present with a few exceptions. Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to arrive to-day. Quite a large number of new members were sworn in including Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir B. N. Mitra (Ag. Member for Industries) and Mr. Bhore, Education Secretary.

Exactly at eleven. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad entered the Chamber wearing the wig and black robe. He took the oath of his office and was followed by Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir B. N. Mitra both of whom were applauded as may rose to swear.

Other members who took the oath of allegiance were Mr. Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, Mr. H. H. A. Sams, Acting Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Pate, Acting Army Secretary, Mr. J. W. Bhore, Education Secretary, Mr. Hindlay, Chief Commissioner of Railways, Mr. A. R. Loftus Tottenham, Mr. R. Littlehailes, Rao Bahadur C. V. V. Sastri, Mr. F. Hudson, Mr. G. H. W. Davies, Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, Mr. J. Hezlett, Mr. W. M. Hussainally, Mr. E. F. Sykes, Mr. A. Cochran and Mr. T. A. Charmers.

Dr. Gour rose and feelingly referred to the death of Mr. S. C. Bose, Member of the last Assembly, to the death of Mian Asjadullah, Member of the Assembly and of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, Member of the old Imperial Council under the Morley-Minto Act. He requested the President to convey the sense of loss felt by the House to the families of the deceased.

Dr. Gour also took the opportunity of congratulating Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir B. N. Mitra on their new and well deserved appointments.

Pandit Shyamlal Nehru welcomed the appointment of Sir Alexander Muddiman because Sir Alexander had said at the banquet in Delhi that he was the lover of peace. He hoped that Sir Alexander would give them peace but if there was to be a war the new Home Member would find the Swarajists in the thick of the fight.

THE LOSS OF SIR A. MUKHERJEE.

Mr. B. C. Pal associated himself with the sense of loss at the death of persons mentioned by Dr. Gour. He paid a glowing tribute to the greatness of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. The Calcutta University, he said, stands widowed to-day and the cause of culture had suffered and there was none in the present generation to fill that place.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer also joined in the tribute to Sir Ashutosh's services.

Sir Alexander Muddiman in his maiden speech associated the Government with the expressions of regret. He said that he heard the news of Sir Ashutosh's death with a great shock and regret. He had known Sir Ashutosh for many years as the most industrious man he had ever come across. He particularly appreciated Pandit Shyamlal Nehru's remarks and said "I assure him that my habits are exceedingly peaceful (Laughter) and I hope we shall not be led to war but if war comes it will be conducted on the basis prescribed by the League of Nations and (laughter) there will be no gas." (Renewed Laughter). He congratulated the acting President on his appointment.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. D. P. Sinha also spoke.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said that in Sir Ashutosh the country had lost a great lawyer, a great educationist and a great patriot. He thanked the members for their kind reference to himself and assured thm that he would do his best to maintain the privileges, dignity and above all the independence of the House. He assured that he would conduct the proceedings of the House according to his best light but the House must remember that human beings are not infallible, not even the President of the Assembly. (Laughter).

M. HASRAT MOHANI.

At question time replying to Syed Murtwza Sahib Sir Alexander Muddiman said that Government had decided not to accept the resolution of the Assembly about the release of M. Hasrat Mohani in view of the remissions ordered by the Bombay Government and the reduction in the sentence ordered by the High Court of Bombay.

When pressed by Mr. Patel and Mr. Jinnah as to why effect had not been given to the resolution the Home Member said that the Government of India thought that the case had been already met by the Bombay Government.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT.

After some more questions had been answered Sir Alexander Muddiman made the announcement about the Lee Commission Report.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao said that Government should not force the House to discuss the Report during the present session at such a short notice but asked that the House should be made aware of the matters of urgency in respect of which the Secretary

(Continued on page 8.)

PANACEA FOR OUR POVERTY.

IF YOU WEAR KHADI—

HOW YOU BENEFIT THE NATION.

We translate the following from "Nav Jivan" which in its turn reproduces it from "Majur Sandesh" (Ahmedabad):

When you purchase a pound of Khadi

You pay 10 annas for cotton to our farmer.
You pay 1 1/2 annas to 2 annas to our carder.
You pay 4 annas to 6 annas to our poor sister for spinning.
You pay 8 annas to 10 annas to our weaver for weaving.
You pay 3/4 anna to our washerman.

By wearing Khadi you will keep all this money in our country and will distribute it among our poor Countrymen and Countrywomen.

POINCARE'S SWAN SONG.

HIS OLD OBSESSION.

QUESTION OF SECURITY,

LONDON, May 26.

Paris.—The Councils General, which are the administrative councils of the Departments, met throughout France to-day. M. Poincare presiding at the Council-General of Meuse delivered an address which may be regarded as the swan song of his Premiership. He said that the recent elections were an expression of discontent at the dearness of living and in no way a disavowal of his foreign policy which his successors were bound to continue. M. Poincare called upon his supporters to give the new Government fair play but zealously to watch the maintenance of essential national interests (reparations, security, budgetary balance and individual liberties). He defended the occupation of the Ruhr and said that he would have much preferred joint Allied, instead of Franco-Belgian, seizure of guarantees but Lord Hardinge wrote to him on 12th December 1922 that British opinion did not allow the British Government to adopt such a solution. The question of security was even more important to France than the question of reparations. The situation to-day was very grave. Germany was undoubtedly deliberately violating the treaty and rebuilding war material and military formations. M. Poincaire had communicated this information to the Allies. France must remain on her guard and there would be fight with any Government showing weakness in this respect.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI IN CEYLON

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN FOR SPEECHES.

LONDON, May 26.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Charles Yate regarding alleged anti-England speeches of Mr. Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew in Ceylon Mr. Lunn said he had received a report from the Governor who states these persons have now left Ceylon. The political effect of their visit was very small and he sees no reason for further action in the matter.—Reuter.

INDIA COUNCIL

MR. SAMARTH TO SUCCEED MR BASU

LONDON, May 26.

It is announced that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Narayan Madhaw Samarth member of the Council of India in succession to Mr. Bhupendra nath Basu.—Reuter.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

BURMA CONSTITUTION ALSO TO BE EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The enquiry ordered by the Government of India, includes the working of Government of India Act in Burma. Various non-official members of the Legislative Council are being consulted and a conference will be held on the 6th June in Rangoon to ascertain the views and opinions of representative non-officials on the subject of the enquiry.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SATARA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, May 27.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson paid a private visit to the historical collection of Rao Bahadur Parasnis yesterday evening. His Excellency and Lady Wilson arrived from Mahableshwar at 4-0 p.m. and were cordially received at the happy vale by Rao Bahadur Parasnis, Mr. Webb, Collector of Satara and Mrs. Bristow. They were exceedingly pleased with the finest specimens of old Indian art of painting and with many other rare and wonderful illuminated manuscripts. They highly admired the old art which India possessed in the 16th and 17th century. They were particularly pleased with the beautiful paintings of Indian life drawn for the famous soldier Col. Skinner and another unique relic the picture of the March of the Bengal Native Infantry in Sindh in 1845. After receiving flowers and pan His Excellency proceeded to inspect the new Museum building specially built by Government for housing the collection of Rao Bahadur Parasnis and motored back to Mahableshwar the same evening.

CABLE ITEMS.

Lord Cozenshardy was killed in a motor accident in Bavaria.—Reuter.

The Indian Commissioner for Wembley is suffering from pneumonia but is making progress.—Reuter.

The Empire Pageant Council regretfully announces that Mr. Granville Barket has been compelled to abandon the work of devising the Indian episode but Sir Denison Ross has accepted the responsibility for it.—Reuter.

Professor Alexander Dunlop Lindsay of Glasgow University has been elected Master of Balliol.—Reuter.

Sir Albert Leppoc Capell left t £58083 sterling.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

GREAT RECEPTION AT VICTORIA STATION.

ITALY JUBILANT OVER JUBALAND SETTLEMENT

LONDON, May 26.

The King and Queen of Italy have arrived in London.

There were striking scenes at Victoria Station to-day on the arrival of the Italian King and Queen whom the Prince of Piedmont and Princess Mafalda accompanied. King George and Queen Mary, the latter wearing exquisite ostrich feathers and cloak were on the platform accompanied by the Duke of York and Prince Henry, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and other Royalties. The distinguished assembly included Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Henderson. The Prince of Wales accompanied the Royal visitors from Dover. A huge crowd cheered as the Royal visitors came into view. The two Kings inspected the guard of honour provided by the Guards, also fifty black-shirted Fascisti from various parts of Britain who gave a Roman salute. The crowds *en route* gave an ovation to the party as they drove to Buckingham Palace. This is King Emmanuel's first visit.

BANQUET AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Their Majesties gave a brilliant State banquet at Buckingham Palace to-night in honour of the Italian King and Queen. There were 150 guests, among them were the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Mr. and Miss MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Clynes, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, but Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Asquith were unable to attend. There were floral decorations of red roses interspersed with green leaves with white cloth designed in the form of Italian colours. The King was in the uniform of Admiral of the fleet. The Queen wore a crown of diamonds, including the Kohinor and the Stars of Africa, among which was Cullinan diamond.

The King in proposing the health of the guests referred to lasting unbroken Anglo-Italian friendship.

King Victor replying hoped that the traditional bonds would be strengthened.

Bands played the British and Italian national anthems.

ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

Rome.—The visit of the Italian King and Queen to England is the occasion for copious articles in the press. "Idea Nazionale" attributes credit to Mussolini for the solution of the Jubaland question which, it says, has been poisoning Anglo-Italian relations. The Fascist organ "Impero" declares the happy solution of the Jubaland problem will doubtless be the starting point for more complete Anglo-Italian understanding. It adds Italy is anxious to reconquer an empire and is looking with faith to Mussolini who has begun with the Jubaland. Italians must persevere in Africa and Asia. The "Tribuna" says Italy greeted joyfully the advent of Labour to power in Britain because the continuance of Lord Curzon's foreign policy rendered the Jubaland agreement impossible, while the enlightened mind of Mr. MacDonald found a settlement.—Reuter.

BOMB THROWN ON A CHINESE GOVERNOR.

LONDON, May 27.

Foochow.—Two bombs were thrown at the Military Governor of Eukien last evening. The Governor was unhurt but the Chief of the Staff and General Luhianting were wounded. A chauffeur, a non-commissioned officer and two soldiers were killed.—Reuter.

DHOLKA TALUKA PARISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

A meeting of the Dholka taluka Parishad met on 24th and 25th under the presidentship of Darbarsaheb Gopaldas Desai. Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Wamanrao Mukadam and others attended. Resolutions on the constructive work custom lines, oppression, and other local grievances were passed unanimously. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

"BORDERER" REFLOATED.

The steamer "Borderer" was refloated after discharging two hundred tons by means of lighters. No damage has so far been found. After survey she will reship cargo and probably sail to-morrow.—Reuter.

Tributes to the memory of Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee were paid by the members of Bench and Bar at the Patna High Court on Monday which was closed for the remainder of the day as a mark of respect.—A.P.

Captain E. W. Huddleston C.I.E., who handed over charge of the Office of Presidency Port Officer on the 26th left Madras for Bombay by the Bombay Mail to take up his new appointment of Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine. He assumes charge on Wednesday.—A.P.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

1852B

LATE SIR A. MUKERJEE.

MOURNING IN CALCUTTA.

GREAT CROWDS PAY THEIR HOMAGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

As a mark of respect to the late Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, the High Court, the Small Cause Court, two Police Courts in Calcutta, the Calcutta University Senate Offices, the Police Commissioner's Office, Corporation Offices, all bazaars and shops in Bhawanipur where Sir Ashutosh used to live were closed.

His body was brought from Patna to Howrah by a special train, which reached Howrah a little after ten. At the platform a large gathering, including some judges of the High Court, the Education Minister, the Deputy Mayor and a large number of vakils and leading Indians were collected. A large procession was formed but it was held up for over three hours as the traffic across the Howrah Bridge was suspended owing to mishap to the machinery working the opening and closing of the bridge. After waiting two hours the body was brought to Calcutta by a ferry steamer. The procession was resumed. On its way it halted in front of the Senate House. It then proceeded to Sir Ashutosh's house. After two hours the body was taken to the burning ghat for cremation.

References will be made to-morrow at the High Court and other Courts all over the Province.

AKALI JATHAS TO JAITO.

GURDWARA'S STATEMENT OF OBJECT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 27.

It will be remembered that about six weeks back Sardar Mangalsingh issued a statement to the Akali Sahayak Bureau declaring that Sikhs had no other object in going to Jaito than the performance of the interrupted 'akhand path.' The statement attracted wide attention and was largely commented on in the press. Anglo-Indian newspapers professed to see a difference of opinion between prominent members of the Shiromani Committee in this connection and asked why the Committee itself had not issued a statement supporting that point of view. These critics have been answered to-day by an important official communication issued on behalf of the Committee by Sardar Rajasingh the General Secretary.

S.G.P.C.'s STATEMENT.

Following is the statement:—

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has repeatedly and clearly declared its position with regard to Jaito 'akhand path' affair in its communiques and instructions to Jathas given at Akal Takht but as misunderstandings appear to have been created in certain quarters it once more reiterates its real position. The only object of sending Jathas to Jaito is to establish the right of Sikhs to worship and congregate for religious purposes in their Gurdwara without let or hindrance. It has been so often made clear that the Committee does not wish to make Gurdwara Gangasar a base of operation to carry on propaganda against the Nabha deposition under a cloak of performance of pilgrimage and 'akhand path.' As soon as one hundred and one 'akhand paths' are finished with due reverence and ceremony and their vow fulfilled the Jathas will have no incentive to stay there. It need not be added that in the event of the existing restrictions being removed the sending of Jathas to Jaito or any other form of direct action will cease.

MORE JATHAS TO JAITO.

ARRANGEMENTS BY PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 26.

Out of Six Shahidi Jathas of five hundred each that have already left for Jaito, five have been arrested and the sixth is on its way, whose progress through various districts has been reported. It is now learnt that a seventh has also started from Nankana Sahib in Shekhupura district and will, after its arrival at Amritsar, leave for Jaito.

The prabandhak Committee has made arrangements for some more Jathas of this kind.

KHALSA COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, May 26.

The Khalsa College Managing Committee has made new appointments in the place of professors who had resigned.

Mr. Jodh Singh, M.L.C., has been appointed Professor of Theology. Three old Professors have withdrawn their resignations. The gravity of the situation is by no means over and it appears that students threaten some rowdy demonstrations as new Professors take charge.

Formal admissions to the first year have not commenced but only a few students have presented themselves.

There is a rumour that Mr. Armstrong is resigning the Principalship and his place is being offered to an Indian of the Educational Service. Professor Harvey, is proceeding on long leave. Sardar Bahadur Sunder Singh Majithia, President of the Management Committee, who has been here these four days, leaves for Simla to-night.

The Khalsa College situation was also discussed in a Sikh league meeting.

STEEL INDUSTRY,

(Continued from page 7.)

of State might not like to wait till discussion by the Assembly in September so that the House might discuss such urgent issues during the current sessions.

The Home Member said that he never intended to force the House to discuss the Report but had only said that if the House was anxious for an early opportunity it might be given during the current session. He hoped to inform the House as soon as possible about the urgent issues involved in the recommendations.

Dr. Gour wanted an assurance that the wish of the House would be conveyed to the Secretary of State that no action would be taken before the Assembly had discussed the report.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Patel wanted the same assurance.

As no reply was given from the Government benches some members shouted "Has Government no answer to give?"

The President asked whether Government undertook to convey such feelings.

Sir Alexander Muddiman expressed readiness to convey the wish expressed by certain members (Voices: No: by the whole House).

The Home Member refused to accept such a radical proposition. He said that if members were anxious they could move a resolution to that effect.

Dr. Gour wanted permission to table such a resolution and hoped that the Home Member would help him to get a day allotted.

Mr. Patel said that otherwise the House would be forced to move an adjournment.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether the Home Member would convey the feeling as expressed by a large number of non-official members (Shouts: All members, one member; also officials.) (Laughter.)

Sir Alexander Muddiman undertook to send a communication as representing the opinion of a large body of non-official members.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

TRIBUTE TO TARIFF BOARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

Sir Charles Innes moving the consideration of the Tariff Bill commenced his long and comprehensive speech by paying a tribute to the work of the Tariff Board. The Board in being called upon to go into the question of the Steel Industry was faced with an investigation into a most difficult and complicated question that the Board would ever have to deal with. Personally he considered that eight months were by no means too long a period for a report which covered so wide a range. Indeed he knew that but for extremely hard work the Board could not have finished the Report within that period. He added that opinion might differ as to the soundness or otherwise of the Board's conclusions but every one must acknowledge the great ability, care and impartiality which the Board brought to bear upon a most intricate task. One difficulty with which the Board was faced was that the Steel Industry is at present represented by a single Firm namely the Tata Iron and Steel Coy. The Tata Company is passing through a transition stage when labour is being trained and maximum production has not yet been attained the quality has still to be combined with quantity. Unfortunately this condition has been reached at a time when the world conditions were most difficult and there was fierce competition owing to the contraction of the steel market. It was only natural that there be a general desire to see the Company pass through the transition to an assured prosperity. On the other hand it must be realised that the protection imposed a burden on the country and that protection created vested interests who later opposed taking it off. Protection must be adequate but not higher than the end in view. The real end in view was establishment of the steel industry, a healthy steel industry but the Company must co-operate.

AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY.

The Tariff Board could not accept the figures given by the Company and found that the capital expenditure had been inflated and had to be reduced by four crores Their object was to ensure that general taxpayer should not pay for the mistakes and misfortunes of the Tatas and their proposals, drastic though they were, did not place the Company on velvet. On the contrary they enjoined on the Company a rigid economy if legislature was called upon to ask the consumer to bear the burden of a crore and a half annually. Clearly it was up to the Company to co-operate with the legislature.

Continuing Sir Charles Innes said it did not need much argument to state that the industry needed protection at present on the one hand. Some time must elapse before the cost of producing steel can be brought down in India; to its true economic level. On the other hand powerful efficient steel firms of England, Scotland and the Continent are fighting for the very existence in a contracted market. Unless therefore, protection is given the Tatas would be be squeezed out. The Board had definitely dissociated itself from the view that the cost has been raised to an unjustifiable level by the failure of the technical management at Jamshedpur and came to the conclusion that during the transition period it was impossible to manufacture steel in India except at an actual loss. The Government, remarked the Commerce Member, accepted this conclusion of the Board when protection was decided upon.

EFFECT ON SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES.

The next important questions were the extent, the form and the period of protection. The Board had not only to consider the case of Steel Industry but many other subsidiary industries and recommend protection for them as well. Moreover, the question of machinery would also have to be taken up soon. It might be taken as certain that once the stone of protection was thrown into a pond more ripples would be started that it was possible not to foresee. In determining the amount of protection the Board kept a reasonable criterion before them of making up a gap between the selling price in India and the price of imported steel.

After showing various increases recommended in duties the Commerce Member said that if they were converted to *ad valorem* duties on the present tariff valuation they ranged between fifteen to twenty-eight per cent. and he well remembered the hesitation with which the Government went up to 10 per cent. in 1922. The increases proposed were in no case less than 50 per cent., in some cases—100 per cent., in others 150 and in one case nearly 200 per cent. Looking to the other countries particularly Australia Sir Charles opined that the Tariff Board had gone as high as it could considering the interests of the consumers.

He next defended the adoption of specific duties in preference to *Ad Valorem* duties. The latter had a serious defect when prices were fluctuating. They are highest when prices are high and protection least needed and lowest when prices are low and protection most needed. The Fiscal Commission had favoured the grant of a bounty to the basic industries and the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Bengal Chamber had also urged the grant of bounty in the case of the steel industry. The Government had tried to bridge the gap between the Indian and the import prices on an average. This difference was likely to be for the next three years Rs. 35 a ton. The production of steel calculated is 250,000 tons this year, 335,000 tons next year and 400,000 tons year after. The bounty required would thus be 87½ lakhs, 117 and 140 lakhs in the first, second and third year. It had been urged that such a bounty would restrict the burden to a minimum possible and that after three years the bounty could be taken off. Firstly he did not know where Sir Basil Blackett would find that money from; secondly the suggestion that the bounty could be taken off after three years betrayed a fundamental misconception about the end in view. The object was not only to protect the industry but also to attract capital so that an internal competition be developed behind the Tariff walls. He was at one time attracted by the idea of combining tariff duties and bounties and had the matter examined in his office with the exception of fabricated steel on which bounty is impossible. His office proceeded on the assumption that the duties be raised to fifteen per cent. and a balance of protection be found by bounties. This was found to be impracticable. It was found that it would be found impossible to balance the duties against the bounties for they should get less customs revenue than they did at present and apart from the general burden on the consumer of 15 per cent duty they should have to find an additional taxation rising from thirty-six lakhs in the first year to nearly sixty lakhs in the third year.

PERIOD OF PROTECTION.

On the question of the period of protection both the Tariff Board and Government, he said, were in a dilemma. The Government agreed with the Tariff Board that at present they could give protection only for three years and that at the end of that period a fresh enquiry would be necessary. At the end of that period another bill must be placed before the legislature. For this Bill lapsed the Government would get no customs Revenue at all from iron and steel but at the same time to attract new capital to the Steel works which could not be attracted by a grant of protection for merely three years the Government had defined its policy in the preamble of the Bill that the policy of the Government and the legislature is to protect the steel industry even though the precise measures proposed for application of that policy could for special reasons be guaranteed only for three years.

Sir Chrles Innes next referred to the unfettered power which the Government was assuming to impose off setting duties to maintain the effectiveness of protection. This proposal was due to the general instability about the world conditions and prices. The proposal, he said, was one which has caused the Government more anxiety and perplexity than any other. Of course similar wide powers have been conferred on the President of the United States and Tariff Board of Australia. It was the integral part of the Indian Tariff Board's proposals. It was difficult to see a satisfactory alternative to it. There were administrative difficulties. The power would make the trade nervous and keep it in a state of uncertainty when what the trade needed above all was security and as little interference from the Government as possible. He also foresaw a constant pressure on the Government for exercise of this power. He assured the House that the power would be used with discretion and ordinarily after a careful investigation by the Tariff Board.

Proceeding the Commerce Member said the Tariff Board's calculation that the effect of their proposal on the consumer would be the imposition of a burden of a crore and a half was near the mark and calculations of the Board about the distribution of the burden on the railways between the revenue and the capital expenditure had also been found correct. He pointed out that the Government proposals about wagons had been couched in elastic terms. The term "Bounty" was not quite applicable to the proposal in respect of wagons. What was proposed was to call for tenders and to accept an Indian tender even if it was higher than that of Foreign Manufacturers to the extent to which the bounty was proposed. Thus no bounty would be actually paid but in practice Indian manufacturer would get an advantage. The Railway Board was busy working out the details of a scheme.

Continuing he said an accusation might be made that the Tariff Board had cut their proposals too fine, that prices had sagged since the Board reported. Hard facts were however otherwise. The Tariff Board's first report was received in February last. The exchange figures showed that they had dropped considerably since January and slightly since February. He also quoted that the prices of the Belgian steel had risen during the last three months. Thus conditions since February, had changed in favour of the industry. Government, he said, had treated the Tariff Board's scheme as one organic whole and he asked the House to accept it as a whole. He did not claim that the proposals would enable the Company at once to pay large dividends, but proposed to give a stimulus to an economical and efficient management. The Government had power in reserve and would keep a careful watch on import prices but the Government was not willing to go beyond substantive proposals for protection submitted after a careful and prolonged enquiry by an impartial Board. He hoped the House would take the same view. The interests of the consumers were in the hand of the House and they would be incurring a heavy responsibility by imposing a greater burden than necessary.

Concluding he said when he moved the resolution of the Government last year he was called in India for his speech on that occasion a degenerate Indian Civilian and a callous opportunist. He was held up to scorn in the House of Commons. Nevertheless he stood unrepentant and unashamed and took full responsibility for his share in the decision arrived at by the Assembly and was quite satisfied that the attitude of the Government was in all circumstances the right one.

As for the protection to the steel industry he said it would be a national calamity if the steel industry collapsed (applause); and hoped the House would accept the careful and comprehensive scheme of the Tariff Board.

LEE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 27.

At to-day's meeting of the Assembly Sir Alexander Muddiman made the following statement about the Public Service Commission Report and Government intentions regarding it:—

"The Report of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India is now in the hands of Hon. Members. When they have had an opportunity of perusing it they will no doubt observe that the recommendations of the Commission are unanimous in all main points. A wide field-including Indianization of the services, the establishment of a Public Services Commission the control by Ministers of the services which the report ecommends should be recruited provincially in the future, and the remedy of grievances of the services. I should point out to the House that the report is of an urgent character that its main recommendations are interdependent and that this interdependance was the basis of its unanimity. The Assembly has already been assured that Government propose to give an oppotunity to the Hon. Members of expressing their views. But the House will no doubt understand that neither the Government nor the Secretary of State can suspend the consideration of the report. In the meanwhile, however, if after the Hon. Members have an oppotunity of examining the Report there is any strong feeling in the House in favour of a discussion during the current session Government will be glad to give an opportunity for this and will consider what arrangements could be made although of course it will not be possible for them to express their definite views at such short notice. Hon. Members will understand that the Provincial Governments are vitally interested in many of the recommendations and their views must be obtained while the Government are anxious to obtain the general views of the Assembly at the earliest possible date. It may be necessary for the Secretary of State to take decisions on matters of urgency and in this connection I must refer the House to what my predecessor said in July:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S POWERS.

"We Cannot move either as an Assembly or as a Government of India limit the constitutional and statutory powers of the Secretary of State in this respect and if there are matters pressed upon him by the Royal Commission which require immediate orders then it will be necessary to recognise his power to take a decision in advance of any discussion by the Assembly. For the rest we shall be quite prepared to allow the Assembly an opportunity of discussing the main recommendations of the Royal Commission. We shall meet any views it may advance in discussion in the usual way and shall forward its recommendations to the Secretary of State. I take this opportunity of announcing that the Secretary of State and the Government of India are of opinion that whatever measures of relief recommended by the Commission may be finally sanctioned should have an effect as recommended by the Commission from the 1st April 1924."

RECEPTION IN LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, May 27.

The recommendations of the Lee Commission have generally had sympathetic reception in the press.

The "Times" says it is already clear that Government and Unionist Opposition cannot without grave risks reject the main conclusions or upset the broad balance of conflicting interests which underlies them. They must remember, however, that some parts of the report are more urgent than others and that any attempts to whittle down the financial clauses will give a mortal blow to the recruiting of the highest type of British official. The "Times" is of opinion that the proposals for provincialisation require examination and support of more informed opinion than the report contains before they can be finally accepted.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the devoted industry and sound statesmanship of Lord Lee and his colleagues have made a substantial contribution to the betterment of the Services recognised the world over as an embodiment of loyalty and efficiency.

The "Daily News" says that the recruitment of a much larger proportion of Indians was bound to be found necessary if only as a natural result of the reforms. The recommendations, if adopted, will mark a big step forward in the administration of India by Indians. There is nothing revolutionary or dangerous in them.

The "Westminster Gazette" thinks that the report seems to be fair both to the Indian and the British members of the Services.

NO SATISFACTION TO SERVICES' APPETITE.

The "Morning Post" condemns all the arbitrary divisions in the composition of the services as they are made to satisfy an appetite which cannot be satisfied and made at the expense of efficiency and economy. All that can be said of the Report is that within the limits of an absurd and unworkable system it has made certain improvements in the lot of the British official but it is powerless to touch the root of the evils, namely, the principle of diarchy.

The "Daily Mail" disapproves of the Indianisation proposals as going too fast and too far, dangerous, and calculated to lead to inefficiency. It fears that the report will not stimulate recruitment in Britain while hastening the day when the British control of India will become impossible. Finally the paper suggests that Lord Olivier's letter to Mr. Satyamurti may constitute the greatest blunder any of Mr. MacDonald's lieutenants has made.—Reuter.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 27.

Commenting on the Lee Commission Report, "The Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"It is not likely to rouse undiluted enthusiasm among the members of the services. To attain unanimity, it was certain that the Report would partake the character of a compromise. It is to the credit of Lord Lee and his colleagues, both English and Indian, that the compromise is less open to criticism by the fair-minded student than most compromises are. In short, they have tried to balance the aspirations of Political India with the realities of the administrative organisation and on the whole they have remarkably succeeded in their enterprise. The Report provides a statesmanlike solution of a difficult problem; and if prompt action is taken on its recommendations, political and official atmosphere should be greatly cleared."

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS' SURRENDER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

"The Leader" in the course of a critical analysis of the Lee Commission Report says: "A careful perusal of their recommendations leaves the painful impression that the Indian Commissioners gave in far too much to their European colleagues and secured far too little for themselves. The compromise has, no doubt, some bright features from the Indian point of view. The report itself is very bold and submits little or no reason for its conclusions."

A COMPROMISE.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Lee Commission Report says that the Report is essentially a compromise. It gives the British Official much though not all that was claimed on his behalf by his Service Associations. The Report should be welcomed by the mode ate opinion both in Services and among the Indian Politicians and should appeal to all reasonable men. The paper presses that the recommendations should be given effect to promptly.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

MR. ANDREWS' ADVICE FOR UNITY.

The Secretary Labour Association, Jamshedpur, wires:—Being requested by some of the Directors of the Tata Steel Works, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other non-official members of the Assembly to go to Jamshedpur and study the labour situation and to make a report thereon. Mr. C. F. Andrews came from Bombay, last Thursday, in spite in his ill-health, saw the place, the management, Association officials and workers in general.

On Saturday evening, a public meeting was held attended by over four thousand labourers Mr. Andrews presided. The men expressed some of their grievances, such as indiscriminate discharge, especially of old hands on the plea of reduction, callousness of town officials to the sufferings of men for want of houses, vindictiveness against those who expressed their grievances, the rigour of present working hours etc. A worker warned the Company against the consequences of depression if nothing tangible was done Mr. Andrews said he stood there on behalf of Mahatma Gandhi and brought his message to the men to unite the Association like limbs to body, love each other and brought his blessings to them, their families and children. He had seen the place studied the situation, interviewed the management and made his report which was read out, and explained. The following summary of his report was telegraphed to Messrs. Joshi, Patel, Nehru and Chamanlal at Simla: "My report posted you embodies three demands viz. (1) recognition of the Labour Association restored, (2) free appointment of Association officers without restriction to those on the Company's rolls; (3) fulfilment of all terms of the last strike settlement, informing Messrs. Tata and C. R. Das."

Jamshedpur workers trust the non-official members of the Assembly, particularly the Swarajists and Nationalists, would see that their interests are protected.

MR. VEDAMURTHI'S AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 26.

It is understood that Mr. S. Vedmurthi, Member of the Council of State has given notice of an amendment to the Tariff Bill to the effect that Burma should be excluded from the operation of the Bill. It will be remembered that Mr. Fleming, Member of the Legislative Assembly, has given notice of a similar motion.

WEARING KHADI.

MAKE IT A POINT OF HONOUR.

DR. P. C. RAY'S APPEAL.

Dr. P. C. Ray, in an appeal, says:—To my countrymen, pure Khadi was not available in quantities in Bengal. Knowing that there is no good in merely asking people to buy Khadi, for some time past, vigorous endeavours were being made to produce pure Khadi. In the foodstricken area of Rajshahi and Bogra, Charka has prevented a famine this year. Charka yarn is being woven into pure Khadi in the same locality. As the production of yarn is providing means of subsistence to the destitute, at the same time the disposal of the full quantity of Khadi produced is becoming a problem. In the institutions with which I am directly connected full Khadi to the extent of Rs. 3,000 per week is being made. And the production is increasing with amazing rapidity. If the Khadi is not sold as soon as produced the work will slacken or stop. If a fraction of our educated and patriotic countrymen will use Khadi in part only, then this accumulation will disappear in no time. It should be made a point of honour that in all social functions and ceremonies pure Khadi alone is used. Relief and Pratisthan Khadi is available everywhere in Calcutta and in several Mofussil towns. Where there are no depots arrangements supply will be made from the Khadi Pratisthan on request.—P. C. Ray.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

SJT. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S ADVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 27

The Satyagraha Campaign continues at Vaikom as usual. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar arrived at Ernakulam yesterday by mail from Salem, Mr. Kuroor Nilakantan Nambudiripad joining him at Shoranur from Calicut. Mr. Rajagopalachari and the party left for Vaikom immediately by car. Mr. Rajagopalachari had a long interview with Mr. Ramaswami Naicker and later visited the western and northern picquets. He addressed a large gathering the same evening on the foreshore when he explained what was meant by Satyagraha. He exhorted them to follow the advice of Mahatmaji in carrying on their campaign as that was the safest thing for them to do. Satyagraha was an experiment which Mahatmaji alone had tried successfully and there was absolutely no use in attempting to improve upon it. They could convince their opponents only by suffering and not by arguments. If Ezhavas and Pulayas really hungered for passing along the prohibited roads he was sure they would be prepared to suffer for securing those privileges. He reminded them of the story of Nanda the Pariah saint and said that they were sure to win if they carried on the campaign on lines laid down by Mahatmaji. He deplored that Ezhavas of Travancore had not taken sufficient interest yet in the campaign and appealed to them to come forward in larger numbers and do their mite. Theirs was a peaceful struggle and if the Ezhavas waited for others to fight their battles he was sure they would never win. Even if they won they would not be able to enjoy the fruits thereof. He particularly appealed to the educated section among Thivas not to keep away from the movement. If they did not approve of Satyagraha he suggested that they might adopt other constitutional methods to secure the ends in view. In conclusion he said that every Satyagrahi should feel that he is an image of Mahatmaji and shape his actions accordingly.

There is to be an emergency meeting of the Untouchability Committee this evening in Cochin.

AKALIS AWAITING EXTERNMENT ORDER.

COCHIN, May 26.

The Satyagraha campaign still continues at Vaikom. The Akalis at Vaikom are expecting their externment order from Government and are awaiting instructions from the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

It is understood that other workers from outside Travancore now at Vaikom, will also be externed.

TAMIL LEADERS AT VAIKOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar of Salem arrived at Vaikom yesterday and had an interview with Mr. Ramaswamy Naicker in the police station. He addressed a public meeting at Vaikom, at which he explained what he called the true Satyagraha and how Satyagrahis should conduct themselves. He expressed dissatisfaction with the small share by Ezhavas in the movement.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu is expected to reach Vaikom on the 29th. After studying the situation at Vaikom, Doctor Naidu, it is understood, will call a conference of Tamil Nadu volunteers to concert measures for the continuance of Vaikom Satyagraha.

A PLEA FOR SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

In a letter to the Commerce Department, Government of India, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, while agreeing that it will be nothing short of a national calamity or disaster now to overlook the Tata Iron and Steel Company, urge that the question of assisting the Company by State subsidy, instead of protection, should be seriously considered, its great advantages being that it would not increase the price of steel.

ASIATICS AS PARIAHS.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL

SIGNED BY PRESIDENT.

LONDON, May 26.

Washington.—President Coolidge has signed the new Immigration Bill.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

LONDON, May 27.

Washington.—President Collidge in a statement says that in signing the Immigration Bill he heartily approves of the main features but regrets the impossibility of severing therefrom the exclusion of the provision affecting the Japanese. He gladly recognises that the enactment of the provision does not imply any change in the American sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people which will continue to have an abundant manifestation. He says that the bill rather expresses the determination of the Congress to exercise its prerogative of controlling by legislation immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangements. He points out that the bill makes many exceptions but he is of opinion that it would have been much better and more effective if they had continued to invite the co-operation which Japan was ready to give and thus avoided ground for misapprehension by unnecessary statutory enactment. He concludes by saying that if the provision for exclusion stood alone he would have disapproved of it unhesitatingly but the bill was comprehensive. Therefore he was compelled to consider the bill in its entirety and the imperative need for general legislation.—Reuter.

MACLAREN'S MISHAP

HELP FROM AMERICAN DESTROYER.

LONDON, May 26.

Tokio.—Pending complete details of the damage to Maclaren's aeroplane in Akyab Lieutenant Colonel Broome has tentatively arranged to rush a plane from Hakodate to Akyab. Commander Abbot of 43rd United States Destroyer Division learning of Maclaren's mishap offered to use the American destroyer to transport the Aeroplane at full speed from Hakodate to Hongkong subject to the approval of the Admiral commanding the Asiatic Fleet which will probably be forthcoming. Broome has gratefully accepted the offer. About a fortnight will be required for the machine to reach Akyab.—Reuter.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL DINNER.

LONDON, May 26.

Prince and Princess Arthur Connaught were the principal guests at the anniversary dinner of the Geographical Society. Earl Ronaldshay presided. Prince Arthur proposing the toast said as the ex-Governor-General of South Africa he was not unmindful of the great work carried out by the Society in exploration and consequent development of that great subcontinent. The Society not only assisted the expeditions in the vicinity of the Equator, it also rendered a signal service to the Antarctic exploration. Doctor Hogarth proposed the health of the year's medallists. Ahmed Bey replied. Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India responded to the toast of the guests.—Reuter.

GERMAN MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

A DEAD BOGEY!

LONDON, May 26.

Alarmist reports of German military activities were mentioned in the Commons by Sir Frederick Hall who asked whether the German military forces now exceeded the strength allowed by the Treaty of Versailles.

Mr. Clynes replied that to the best of his information the answer was in the negative as far as regular German military forces were concerned but Government were far from satisfied in that connection.—Reuter.

BURNEY SCHEME

CONSULTATION OF DOMINIONS.

LONDON, May 26.

In the House of Commons to-day Viscount Curzon declared that as the Burney Airship Scheme was approved by the Imperial Conference he asked whether the Dominions were consulted before its abandonment was decided upon.

Mr. Clynes replied that the only resolution passed by the Conference in this connection was that the Imperial Government should circulate information with regard to the progress of the scheme in order that Empire participation might be facilitated and necessary steps were being taken in that connection.—Reuter.

REFUSAL OF PASSPORTS.

CASE OF BABU SHIVAPRASAD GUPTA

(From a Correspondent.)

BENARES, May 22.

Babu Shivaprasad Gupta, the well-known patriot and philanthropist of Benares, has been refused a passport by Government to proceed to Europe and America. The accompanying correspondence gives all the facts of the case.

(Copy of the letter of Babu Shivaprasad Gupta to the Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces, through the District Magistrate, Benares, dated Seva-Upasana, Benares, 4 Chaitra, 1980.)

I am forwarding to you along with this letter, the applications of my wife, Shrimati Bhagavati Devi, and myself for passports to the European Continent and America, for such action as you may deem necessary and desirable.

Early in January last my wife and I made formal applications, on the specified forms, for passports for Europe and America, to the district magistrate of Benares, as required by law in that behalf. After some formal preliminary correspondence, the district magistrate wrote to me in his letter dated February 8, 1924:—"I have been directed to inform you with reference to your application for a passport to Europe that there is no intention to issue the passport. But if you so desire, your application can be forwarded to Government, in which case the refusal would be reported to the Government of India in due course as required by rules. I accordingly return your application together with that made on behalf of your wife and the photographs.'

This communication from the district magistrate gives no reasons why passports are being refused to my wife and myself. I regard this as a most extraordinary procedure, for such unrestricted power to grant, or not, a passport to a citizen wishing to travel abroad for health, business or pleasure, means that authorities can, if they are so minded, make any one a virtual prisoner in his own country, without assigning any reason, at their own sweet will and deprive him of his obvious right to satisfy his legitimate desire to visit other lands and people, extend his knowledge of the world and its affairs improve his health and learn and unlearn all that travel alone helps one to do.

The action taken in the case of my wife and myself, clearly shows that we in India are deprived of the most elementary right of citizenship that any individual should enjoy, of indulging in the most innocent pastime of travelling abroad by land and sea. I have reason to believe that the law passed, in this behalf, was never meant, and could never have been meant, to be used in this arbitrary and unreasonable manner. The passports, so far as I understand their principle, are meant to certify a person's nationality and to secure security and assistance for him, if and when in danger or difficulty in foreign lands, from his nation's representatives therein. To utilise the power of issuing or not a passport in this manner is clearly to abuse both the letter and the spirit of the law.

If the passports are refused, as has been done in the case of my wife and myself, I claim the right to be told the reasons thereof. I can not divine them. I ask whether there is or not any relief in the matter? Am I to understand that none has the right to travel abroad, unless the authorities so wish, whether it be for purposes of health, of pleasure, of education; and all these apply to the case of my wife and myself.

I ask that the matter might be reconsidered by you, and that either the passports be granted to me, or I be apprised of the exact reasons because of which I am being deprived of what I regard as my legitimate right. This right, in this particular case, takes also the form of duty as I feel bound to do my best for my wife's health which has been bad for a very long time, and I am medically advised that her ailments can best be attended to in Europe, and I must go there if I want to see her quite well again. She cannot go without me and I am greatly desirous of visiting Europe myself also, to see with my own eyes, the post-war conditions subsisting there. When last I was there, the Great War intervened and I was unable to visit the various countries I had planned to see and which I have been hoping to visit now.

I am particularly anxious to know soon your final decision as regards our passports as we booked our passage for May at the time I applied for the passports, not imagining for a moment that I should meet with any difficulty of the nature I am now faced with. To avoid unnecessary waste of money, I must cancel my passage before April 15, if I cannot go; and I hope I shall have your reply before that date."

(Copy of G. O. Political Department No. 545 dated the 15th April 1924 to the Commissioner, Benares Division).

"In reply to your letter No. 127/488 dated the 28th March 1924, forwarding applications from B. Shivaprasad Gupta and his wife for passports to enable them to proceed to Europe and America. I am directed to say that the Governor-in-Council is not prepared to grant a passport to Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta. The refusal has been reported to the Government of India."

(Copy of endorsement No. 1942/XVI-16, dated Benares, the 29th April 1924, from the District Magistrate, Benares.)

Copy forwarded to B. Shivaprasad Gupta Seva-Upasan Benares.

It appears quite clearly from the above that the Government have not the candour to give out the reasons for refusing this passport. The letter of Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta to Government is so full and clear that it is unnecessary to add to it. One can only presume that Government do not like Babu Shiva Prasad Gupta's politics; but in the absence of specific information, it is impossible to rebut all the falsehoods that Government might have put down in their numerous black books. I wonder if any M.L.A. or M.L.C. can be found who would elicit information from Government? It does not seem right to sit quiet under this gross abuse of power and flagrant piece of injustice.

A LOADED PISTOL.

MORE BURDEN ON INDIAN TAX-PAYERS.

LEE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The following is the concluding portion of Lee Commission's report on Services:—

UNCOVENANTED SERVICES.

The Commission is aware that the recommendation of the Islington Commission to give special pension to Lieutenant-Governors was not accepted by the Government but feels that under the Reforms the conditions have changed and that it is just and equitable that this fact should be recognised. No change is recommended in the existing scale of invalid annuities so far as the I.C.S. is concerned. The present pension of Uncovenanted Services are considered inadequate. It is proposed that the present pension of five thousand rupees per annum after twenty-five years of service rising by two hundred rupees per annum to six thousand after thirty years should be increased to six thousand after thirty years rising by rupees two hundred per annum to seven thousand rupees. The maximum pensions taking account of the additional pension earned by the service in higher appointments would then become Rs. 8,500 (Lower Grade) and Rs. 9,500 (Upper Grade.) The limit of ten years before which an invalid annuity can be earned in unconvenanted services should be reduced to seven years and the scale is improved. No change is recommended in the pension of High Court Judges and chaplains. The Commission further recommends that a new rule be made to grant extraordinary pensions to officers killed or injured whilst not actually in execution of their duty but for reasons connected with their official position or actions. The advisability of substituting provident fund for pensions and the establishment of family pensions funds for all-India services on the lines of that already existing for the I. C. S. are recommended. Better administration of I. C. S. family pension fund is urged and it is proposed that the present fund be closed and a new fund opened divided into European and Indian branches owing to differences in social custom and vital statistics.

PROVISION OF SAFEGUARDS.

The Report next discusses the safeguards to be provided to give a sense of security to the services. It is recommended that the question of existing and accruing rights and the claims of members of the services arising from the abolition of high appointments be referred to the Public Services Commission. Indian members would limit reference to the causes other than those necessitated by retrenchment or curtailment of work. All officers should be allowed to commute up to half their pensions, the rates to be revised year by year on the basis of the rate of interest payable on the loans raised by Government in that year. Mutually binding legal covenants enforceable in Civil Courts should be entered into between officers and authorities appointing them. Existing members of the services should also enter into such covenants which should include clause securing pay, leave, rules, passages, remittances, privileges, pension rules etc., and the right to compensation in the event of dismissal without due notice or any breach of conditions of contract as well as the right to retire on propotionate pension in specified circumstances. With regard to future recruits it should be laid down that if and when the field of service for which members are recruited is transferred it shall be open to them (a) either to retain their all-India status (b) to waive their contracts with the Secretary of State and to enter into new contracts with the Local Governments concerned or (c) to retire on proportionate pension, the option to remain open for one year from the date of transfer.

PROPORTIONATE PENSION.

The present rate of proportionate pension is considered by the Commission generous enough. The privilege of proportionate pension should be extended to those recruited in 1919 who did not arrive in India before the 1st January 1920. But no alteration is recommended in the existing rule laying down that the War service of officers prior to their appointment should not count as service for the purpose of this pension. The extension of the privilege of proportionate pension to the Central Services is not recommended. It is further laid down that the existing members operating in reserved fields should have in addition to present rights the right to retire on proportionate pension under circumstances defined for future recruits if and when the field of service is transferred as stated above. The Commission further recommends that the Governor-General should consider whether he might not construe as pension contributions to provident fund within the meaning of the Government of India Act in accordance with Section 67-A (4) and all Governors should consider the same point in accordance with Section 72-D-(3). This is to remove doubt about the non-votability of these contributions by the Legislature.

Specialist officers on contract for a definite period and discharged for reasons other than unsatisfactory performance of duties have a claim for special compensation which should be granted in consultation with the Public Services Commission. The officers of the all-India Service not appointed by the Secretary of State should be reappointed by him and granted the same privileges as other members.

HOUSE RENT.

The Report also suggests relief in respect of calculations for rent for houses supplied by the Government and the officers' liability is respect of house rent is limited to ten per cent of his monthly emoluments. Government paying excess in case the officer occupies a private house.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

In respect of medical attendance by the British doctors the report suggests a grouping of districts and posting of a British medical officer in one district in each group. If the doctor is sent for from another station or the patient goes himself to the doctor, the travelling allowance shall be borne by the Government. Free medical attendances for wives and families should not be provided.

Leave rules are considered liberal and are left unaltered.

The Report urges that all recommendations apply to Burma where it is considered that anything less than that granted to India would not be accepted even though the conditions may not fully warrant such advance necessary. An adjustment regarding the distribution of future recruits to the All-India services between Burma and India should be made.

RECRUITING.

The Commission hopes that its proposals provide a reasonable measure of security and financial relief essential to stimulate recruitment. A well considered propaganda should be conducted and the India Office should establish some permanent liaison with the British universities. A full and candid explanation of the present position in India and of the conditions of service under the reform system with precise details as to pay, pensions, and other privileges and the measure of protection and security provided should be made available for prospective recruits. Age limit for candidates, (?) the probationary period of one year should also be retained. The existing system of open competitive examination for the selection of candidates for the I.C.S. should be continued. The system of short-term contract for the all-India service is considered most unwise.

In a joint note Professor Coupland and Sir Cyrill Jackson recommend that the recruitment and control of the members of the Educational Service employed in Chiefs' Colleges should remain with the Secretary of State and that to get recruits from Oxford in the same proportion as before the conditions of examination obtaining before 1919 should be restored.

Sir Reginald Craddock has long special notes about the conclusions of the Commission the conditions of Burma and the emoluments of the Services.

Mr. Petrie has also appended an explanatory note.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

TO COME INTO OPERATION FROM 1ST APRIL, 1924.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 27.

Sir Alexander Muddiman announced in the Assembly to-day that whatever may be the final orders passed on the Lee Report both the Government of India and Secretary of State had decided that they should come into operation with effect from 1st April, 1924.

TARAKESHWAR DISPUTE.

PRESENT POSITION.

POLICY OF GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The Bengal Government has issued a long communique regarding affairs connected with the Tarakeshwar temple.

After referring to the civil suit pending against the Mahant in which a receiver has been appointed by the District Judge of Hooghly, the Communique says:—"At the beginning of the present year, allegations were made that the Mahant was oppressing pilgrims in different ways, and it was suggested from more than one quarter that Government should intervene. Government have, however, throughout refused to interfere in the arrangements for the management of the temple and any attempt on their part to do so would rightly be regarded as open to grave objection. They have all along held that their functions were limited to preserving peace, and that the remedy of persons who were dissatisfied with the management of the present Mahant lay in a civil court. Instead of availing themselves of this remedy certain persons have recently attempted forcibly to deprive the Mahant of the management of the temple and of property attached to it. This action inevitably led to friction and although a temporary compromise was arrived at with regard to the distribution of *bhog* and the deposit of offerings in the temple, incidents occurred which led to the institution of criminal proceedings by both parties and culminated on 16th May in a riot.

The present position is as follows:—The action of Government has hitherto been restricted to the maintenance of peace. They have not intervened, in any way, in order to decide the merits of a dispute which purports to be solely a religious question and they will not so intervene unless the Hindu community as a whole desire them to do so. There are civil courts in which questions of this nature can be adjudicated. A suit for the removal of the Mahant is already pending in the Civil Court. The Court appointed a receiver and Government are bound to support and will support the Court. Whilst Government are entirely in sympathy with the avowed object of improving the management of religious endowments, wherever improvement may be required and will welcome a satisfactory settlement of the present dispute, they desire to emphasise that there are means by which a settlement can be arrived at legally, and that they will not countenance any breach of law by any person."

THE TAXATION COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 26.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" publishes the text of a Government of India resolution appointing the Indian Taxation Committee and announcing the personnel and terms of reference.

The resolution says that the question of instituting a scientific inquiry into the system of Indian taxation has recently attracted considerable attention in the country and has been discussed on more than one occasion in the Indian legislature. The Government of India are now in a position to announce that arrangements have been made for such an inquiry.

The motive for the appointments is not any need for meeting additional expenditure or any intention to increase the total amount raised by taxation in India. The necessity for the inquiry arises largely from the effect produced by the war on the general level of prices and of expenditure, and consequently on the incidence of taxation in its existing forms. The problems arising therefrom are common to many countries, but in India the changes which have been made since the war in the relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments and the development of self-government furnish special reasons for the study of the subject of taxation in general and for an examination of alternative sources from which to raise money to meet the expenditure which is necessary to be incurred by the various taxing authorities at the present time.

The increasing pressure for a more drastic regulation of the liquor traffic in particular makes (necessary) (?) the study of alternative sources of taxation. The system of taxation which may be expected to result from the action taken on the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission and the Tariff Board will disturb the distribution and affect the real burden of taxation borne by the people of India.

The intention of the Government of India to institute this enquiry was announced in the Council of State on 4th February, 1924, when the proposal was discussed in some detail. Reasons were then given for the opinion of the Government of India that the terms of reference should be comprehensive and that the enquiry should be conducted by a small Committee equally representative of European and Indian experience and including an officer with wide knowledge of Indian administration, and Indian representative of acknowledged authority in economic questions and an expert on taxation from abroad. Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., till recently the Finance Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras has agreed to act as the Chairman of the Committee. The Government of India have also been able to secure the services of Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue in England. The following gentlemen have also consented to serve on the Committee:—Sir Bijay Chand, Mahatab G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Professor of Fergusson College, Poona. Mr. W. B. Brett, I.C.S., will act as Secretary.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The following are the terms of reference to the Committee:—

(1) To examine the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed at present between the different classes of the population.

(2) To consider whether the whole scheme of taxation, central, provincial and local is equitable and in accordance with economic principles and if not in what respects it is defective.

(3) To report on the suitability of alternative sources of taxation.

(4) To advise as to the machinery required for the imposition, assessment and collection of taxes old and new.

(5) To prepare rough estimates of the Financial effects of the proposals.

(6) To include in the inquiry consideration of the Land Revenue only so far as is necessary for a comprehensive survey of the existing conditions.

The terms of reference have been formally accepted by all the provincial Governments without prejudice to their claims in regard to distribution on the total revenues.

It will be observed that the Committee will have no concern with expenditure, nor will it be part of their function to examine the adequacy of the resources of the different governing bodies. Their concern will be primarily with the burden imposed on classes of the population without regard to territorial limits. The estimate they will frame will be designed to illustrate the methods of easing the burden where it is too heavy and of increasing it where it is too light. They will indicate theoretically the correct distribution of taxes between the Imperial, Provincial and Local authorities and the most efficient machinery for collection, whether it follows the same lines of division or not.

It will thus be no part of the duties of the Committee to consider the equity of the Meston Award. Similarly, as regards Land Revenue, the Committee will not be required to make suggestions regarding the system of settlement, but it will be within the scope of the enquiry to study the incidence of the Land Revenue (including water rates) and to point out any defects from the point of view of the canons of taxation of any difficulties in the readjustment of the burden of taxation. It will be within the terms of reference of the Committee to institute such an enquiry into the economic conditions of the people as the Committee may consider necessary for its purpose, and to report on the adequacy of the material already available making suggestions as to the best manner in which it may be supplemented and the most suitable agency for a wider economic enquiry.

A resolution on the subject of a wider enquiry into the economic condition of the people of India was in fact moved by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna in the Council of State on 4th February, 1924, and adopted in the following form: "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that Local Governments may be consulted with regard to the desirability of undertaking an inquiry into the general economic conditions of British India, and whether they are prepared to support a proposal to appoint a Committee and to co-operate in its labours if appointed." The Government of India consider that the present enquiry is likely to provide material of much value for any enquiry which may subsequently be made into the wider aspect of the Indian economic position.

The Government of India have discussed the preliminaries with the Chairman who has now left India on leave with the object of getting as full information as possible of the system of taxation in European countries. He is, with the concurrence of the Government of India, visiting Geneva to study European and other taxation systems with the assistance of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. It is proposed that the Committee should assemble in India about the last week of October and in the meantime, preliminary statistical material is being collected with the assistance of the Provincial Governments for the use of the Committee. The Government of India hope that the enquiry may be completed within a year. The Committee will report to the Government of India, who, in consultation with the Provincial Governments will consider the further action necessary. Opportunity will then be taken to have a full consultation with the representatives of public opinion and the Legislature before any action is taken.

RESIGNATION OF GERMAN GOVT.

ACCEPTANCE BY PRESIDENT.

CHANCELLOR TO CARRY ON

LONDON, May 27.

Berlin.—The Government has resigned.

President Ebert has accepted the resignation and requested Chancellor Marcks provisionally to carry on.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 26.

The resignation of the Government is due to the breakdown of negotiations between the National and Middle parties for the formation of a Coalition Government. The Nationals to-day unexpectedly put forward Admiral Von Tirpitz as their candidate for Chancellorship declaring that they would afterwards be prepared to discuss the prospective government's home and foreign policy, whereupon the leaders of the Middle Parties promptly called upon President Ebert and tendered the Government's resignation. There is reason to believe that the resignation is only formal. It is, however, expected that Chancellor Marx will reconstruct the ministry with a few changes and then submit its policy especially regarding the Expert's scheme to the new Reichstag leaving the House to approve or reject it.—Reuter.

EXTREME NATIONALISTS PROGRAMME

LONDON, May 27.

Berlin.—The Extreme Nationalists numbering 32 in the new Reichstag at a meeting to-day formulated a programme demanding *inter alia* the immediate election of a new President of the Republic, repeal of the law for the protection of the Republic, amnesty for all participators in the Munich-Kustrin revolt, the trial on a charge of treason of all participators in the revolution of November 1918 and expulsion of all Jews who have entered since 1914 with partial confiscation of their property and special legislation for Jews.—Reuter.

AMATEUR GOLF

NOEL LAYTON'S RARE ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, May 26.

St. Andrews.—Twenty-three first-round matches in the Amateur-Golf Championship for which 201 contestants have entered, were played off in fine weather to-day. The course was thronged. Weathered (Holder) and Tolley who is the most favoured player for the final scored comfortable victories, the former defeating the 1908 champion Jassen by 8 and 7. The surprise of the day was the defeat of the English Captain, Bernardawit by 5 and 3 by Harry Braid the son of the famous professional. Noel Layton of St. Andrews defeated Segar Pugh of Romilly by 5 and 4 and achieved the rare championship distinction of holding out in one.—Reuter.

CRICKET

M. C. C. VS. SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, May 26.

In Lords to-day the match between the M.C.C. and South Africans was played in fine weather. Wicket was drying. Six thousand spectators witnessed the game. The M.C.C. scored 145 in the first innings. Hearne made 59 and Pegler took 8 for 54. The South Africans made 113 for 4 in the first innings.—Reuter.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 26.

Derby betting is as follows:—7 to 1 on Tompinch offered, 15 to 2 taken, 17 to 2 on Bright Knight, 10 to 1 on Sansovino, 100 to 7 on Dawsoncity, 100 to 6 on Salmontfoot, 22 to 1 on Knight of the Garter taken and offered, 22 to 1 on Woodend offered, 25 to 1 taken.

Woodend won Londesborough plate at York to-day over a one mile course carrying 8 stone.

25 to 1 on Hurstwood, 33 to 1 on Parmenio taken and offered, 33 to 1 on Obliterate, 50 to 1 on Polyphontes offered.—Ruter.

MY JAIL EXPERIENCES

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI).

ETHICS OF FASTING.

When the incidents related in the last chapter took place, my cell was situated in a triangular block containing eleven cells. They were also part of the separate division but the block was separated from the other separate blocks by a high massive wall. The base of the triangle lay alongside the road leading to the other separate blocks. Hence I was able to watch and see the prisoners walk passed to and fro. In fact, there was constant traffic along the road. Communication with the prisoners was therefore easy. Sometime after the flogging incident, we were removed to the European yard. The cells were better ventilated and more roomy. There was a pleasent garden in front. But we were more secluded and cut off from all contact with the prisoners whom we used to see whilst we were in the 'separate'. I did not mind it. On the contrary, the greater seclusion gave me more time for contemplation and study. And the 'Wireless' remained intact. It was impossible to prevent it as long as it was necessary for a single other prisoner or official to see us. In spite of effort to the contrary, some one of them will drop a remark resulting in our knowing the happenings in the jail. So one fine morning, we heard that several Mulshi Peta prisoners were flogged for short task and that as a protest against the punishment many other Mulshi Peta prisoners had commenced hunger-strike. Two of these were well known to me. One was Dev, and the other Dastane. Mr. Dev, had worked with me in Champeran, and had proved one of the most conscientious, sober and honest among the co-workers, whom I had the privilege of having in Champaran. Mr. Dastane of Bhusaval is known to everybody. The reader may, therefore, imagine my pain when I heard that Dev was among the party flogged and that he was also one of the hunger-strikers. Messrs. Indulal Yagnik and Mansar Ali Sokta were at this time my fellow prisoners. They were agitated equally with me. Their first thought was to declare sympathetic hunger-strike. We discussed the propriety of such strike and came to the conclusion that it would be wrong to do so. We were neither morally nor in any other way responsible for the flogging or the subsequent hunger-strike. As Satyagrahis we were to be prepared for and to suffer cheerfully the rigours of jail life and even injustices including flogging. Such hunger-strike, therefore, with a view to prevent future punishment would be a species of violence done to the jail officials. Moreover, we had no right to sit in judgment upon the action of the authorities. That would be an end to all prison discipline. And even if we wished to judge the authorities, we had not and could not get sufficient data to warrant an impartial judgment. If the fast was to be out of sympathy with the hunger-strikers, we had no data to enable us to judge whether their action was justified or not. Any one of these grounds was sufficient to show that the proposed fast would be wholly premature. But I suggested to my friends that I should try to find out the true facts through the Superintendent, and endeavour as before to get into touch with the hunger-strikers. I felt that we, as human beings, could not possibly remain uninterested in such matters although we were prisoners, and that under certain circumstances even a prisoner was entitled to claim a hearing in the matter of general jail administration when it was likely to result in the perpetration of gross injustices bordering on inhumanity. So we all decided that I should approach the authorities in the matter. The letter of 29th June 1923 published in *Young India* on March 6, 1924 will give the reader further details about the matter. There was a great deal of correspondence and negotiation which being of confidential nature, I do not wish to publish. I can however say that the Government recognised that I had no desire to interfere with prison administration and that my proposal to be permitted to see the two leaders among the hunger-strikers was dictated by purely humanitarian motives. They, therefore, permitted me to see Messrs. Dastane and Dev in the presence of the Superintendent and Mr. Griffiths, the Inspector-General of Police. It was to me a rare pleasure and a matter of pride to see these two friends walking unaided and with a steady step after full thirteen days unbroken fast. They were as cheerful as they were brave. I could see that they were terribly reduced in body, but their spirit had waxed strong in exact proportion to the reduction of the body. As I hugged them and greeted them with the question "Are you nearly dead?" they rang out "Certainly not." and Dastane added "We are able to prolong the fast indefinitely, if need be, for we are in the right." "But if you are in the wrong" I asked. "We shall then like men admit our mistake and abandon the fast" was the reply. By their brightness they made me forget that they were suffering from pangs of hunger. I wish I had leisure to reproduce the whole of the ethical discourse we held. Their ground for fasting was that the punishment inflicted by the Superintendent was unjust and that therefore, unless the Superintendent admitted his mistake and apologised, they must go on with the fast. I pleaded that this was not a correct attitude whilst I was discussing the moral basis of their action the Superintendent voluntarily and out of his usual good nature intervened and said "I tell you if I felt that I had done wrong I should surely apologise. I know that I do make mistakes. We all do. I may have erred even in this case, but I am not conscious of it." I continued my pleading. I told my friends that it was improper to expect an apology from the Superintendent unless he could be convinced that he was wrong. Their fast could carry no conviction to him of the wrongness of the punishment. Such conviction could be brought about only by reasoning. And in any case as Satyagrahis who were out for suffering how could they fast against injustices whether done to them or to their co-prisoners. My friends appreciated the force of my argument and Major Jones's generous statement did the rest. They agreed to break the fast and to persuade the others to do likewise. I asked for the Major's permission to give them a portion of my milk which he readily granted. They accepted the milk, but said they would first take their bath and then take the milk in the company of the other hunger-strikers. The Major ordered milk and fruit diet for the strikers during the period of recuperation. A hearty handshake between us all terminated the meeting For the moment the officials were not officials and we were not prisoners. We were all friends engaged in solving a knotty problem and glad that it was solved. Thus ended this eventful hunger-strike. The Major admitted that this was the cleanest hunger-strike he had witnessed. He had taken extraordinary precautions to see that no food was passed to the prisoners surreptitiously and he was satisfied that none was passed. Had he known the stuff of which these strikers were made, he need not have taken any precaution at all.

One permanent result of the incident was that the Government passed orders that except in cases of the gravest provocation and insult offered to the officials, flogging should not be administered without the previous sanction of the superior authority. The precaution was unoubtedly necessary. Whilst in some matters widest discretion must be given to the Superintendents of Jails, in matters such as punishments which cannot be recalled, the wisest of Superintendents must be subject to salutary checks.

There can be no doubt that the hunger-strike of Messrs. Dastane and Dev and the other Satyagrahis produced startling results of a beneficial character. For the motive, though mistaken, was excellent and the action itself purely innocent. But though the result attained was good, the fast must be condemned. The good result was not a direct result of the fast but of repentance and admission of mistaken motive and consequent abandonment of the fast. Fasting by a Satyagrahi can only be justified when it is a shame to eat and live. Thus still confining my attention to the prisoner's conduct it would be a shame to eat and live if I was deprived of religious liberty or degraded as a human being as when food is thrown at me instead of being given to me in a courteous manner. It should be unnecessary to say that religious objection should be really so and discourtesy should be such as would be felt by an ordinary prisoner. The caution is necessary because a religious necessity is often pretended merely in order to embarrass, and discourtesy is often felt where none is meant. I may not insist on keeping or bringing the Bhagavad Gita for the purpose of stealing in prohibited correspondence. I may not present as discourtesy the ordinary search which every prisoner must undergo In Satyagraha there is no room for shams. But I would have been bound to fast, say, if the Government had not given me the opportunity of seeing the hunger-strikers merely with a view to understand their view-point and dissuade them from their error, if I found them to be erring. I could not affor to eat to live, when I knew that it was possible to prevent starvation if my keepers recognised the ordinary rules of humanity.

"But" say some friends, "why should you draw these fine distinctions? Why should we not embarrass the jail officials as we embarrass officials outside? Why should we co-operate as you co-operated with the jail authorities? Why should we not non-violently resist them? Why should we obey any regulations at all save for our own convenience? Have we not a perfect right, is it not our duty to paralyse the prison administration? If we make the officials' position uncomfortable without using any violence, the Government will find it difficult to arrest a large number and will thus be obliged to sue for peace." This argument has been seriously advanced. I must therefore devote the next chapter to its consideration.—"Young India."

UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO, LD.

The Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on Friday the 16th May 1924, Mr. Huseinbhai A. Lalji being in the chair. The fourth Annual Report of the business of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1923, was adopted.

The following are extracts from the Report:—

Fire Department:—Premium Income for the year after deducting of Reinsurances was Rs. 1,60,164-9, indicating a steady growth of the Company's businesss. Claims during the year amounted to Rs. 26,788-13-6 which again showed a low percentage of Claim Ratio which was 16.73 per cent. of the premium income.

After providing a 40 per cent. Reserve for unexpired risk and making deductions for expenses incurred a sum of Rs. 56,121-5 was carried to Profit and Loss Account.

Marine Department:—Net Premium Income amounted to Rs. 18,879-11-4 Claims paid and outstanding were Rs. 5,222-2-7 showing a claim ratio of 27.66 per cent. steady as last year.

Providing for all the expenses of the Department there remained a credit balance of Rs. 19,463-11-10 which amount would be carried forward as Marine Insurance Fund for following year.

Profit and Loss Account.—Income from other sources amounted to Rs. 37,232-9-1 with Rs. 1,914-0-2 carried forward from last year and the surplus of Rs. 56,121-5 taken from the Fire Department the total income during the year amounted to Rs. 95,267-14-3.

After deducting General expenses, depreciation etc., there remained a net credit balance of Rs. 44,741-6-7 which were appropriated as under:—(1) Towards declaration of a dividend at 6 annas for share (2) to be carried forward to reserve fund Rs. 15,000, (3) Rs. 4,000 to be transferred to Reserve for fluctuation of Exchange and (4) Rs. 3,000 to be reserved for Income tax 1924-25 leaving to be carried forward to the next account a sum of Rs. 2,387-2-7.

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 4.)

Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	8	0	11	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11	11	0	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11	4	0	11	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	79	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75	0	0	15	4	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	72	0	0	14	8	0
Teelseed, Black	64	0	0	13	4	0
Poppyseed, White ..	11	8	0	12	4	0
Groundnutes	72	0	0			
Mowrasced	8	0	0	8	6	0
Barley	35	0	0			
Castorseed	73	0	0	15	0	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39	0	0	5	9	0
Forward.						
Wheat,May ..	6	9	0			
Wheat, August/September	7	2	9			
Linseed. May ..	12	2	6			
Linseed Sept.	12	12	6			
Groundnuts M/J ..	72	0	0			
Teels ed Gajar 85-15 M/J	16	0	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishak	72	8	0			
Cotton Seed J/J	5	9	0			

LINSEED.

London, May. 26.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags M/J Sellers 19 1/4

Tone—Steady full prices without much doing

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot net

" Months June/July, Aug Sellers .. 36 7/8

" Sep./Dec. Value .. 35 7/8

LONDON, May 26.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17½ M. J.

Cottonseed Bombay 10 M. J. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay 24 7/8 M. J. Easier tendency.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La lata shipment to dull afloat at £17/3/9.

Wheat Cargo Australian loading 48.

Wheat Parcel choice White Karachi M. J. 46½.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 26.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
May Sellers	24/3
July Sellers	20/6
July-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July September Sellers ..	20/8 1/2
Tone—Dull	
Yesterdays Cuban Sugar May Value	20/6

SUGAR.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.).

Bombay, May 27.

The market to-day opened with a declining tendency in ready prices. The initial levels saw a lowering of 4as. in the prices ruling yesterday evening. Transhipment rates also saw a similar decline of 4as. per cwt. in yesterday's closing rates. In the course of the day a further decline of 2 as. in ready and Transhipment rates has been experienced. Purchase demand continues on a very meagre scale, as shown by to-day's offtake computing to 2100 bags.

New Crop market has opened round about yesterday's closing quotations and in sympathy with Java and American markets has exhibited a weakening tendency by evidencing a drop of 4d.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 24/8 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Ex Bond Rs. 19/6 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment June Sh. 22 per cwt. F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment June-July Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment July-September Sh. 20/5 per cwt F B H.

METALS.

London May 26.

English best Selected copper	..	£ 65—
Standard Copper G. M. B.	..	£ 61 1/8
Copper Braziers	..	£ 82
Yellow Metal	..	£ 7 7/8
Hard Spelter	..	28 7/8
Corrugated Sheets	..	£ 19 3/4
TIN BLOCK		£ 208

BRASS.

Bombay May 27.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	0	0
Do .. .	1	62	4	0
Do ..	1 1/4	62	4	0
Do ..	1 1/2	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4	63	0	0
Do	2	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 27.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	72	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	70	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	70	0	0
Copper	2/	70	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		66	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62	0	0
" " " 1		60	0	0
" " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		70	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
" " 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May, 2.7

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	9
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No.	40-1	1	11	3
Japan	..No.	42-2	1	14	0
Japan	..No.	20	1	2	9
Japan	..No.	32	1	8	3

COLOUR.

May 27.

Quotations are:—

Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 80
Alizarine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 90
Alizarine 20 per cent paste A.P. Rs. 85
Congo red Rs. 1-12-0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-12-0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-6-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-8-0
Sulphuri Black Rs. 0-11-6
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-12-0
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3-8-0
Melanite Green R. 3-8-0.
Magenta Xls Rs. 4-12-0
Hemeine Xls Rs. 1-8-0
Indentirene Blue Rs. 4-2-0
Soluble Blue R. 7-8-0
Fast red Rs. 4-10-0

MILL-STORES.

May 27.

Quotations are:—

Heads Rs 1-12.9.
Reeds Rs 0.3-6.
Roller Cloth Rs 8.8.
Sizing flannel Rs 4.4.
Card Cans Rs 3-12.
Emery fillet Rs. 0-3-6.
Slubbings Rs 24.
Rovings Rs 25.
Ring Rabbeth Rs 10.
Dobby Harness Rs 23.

CHEMICALS.

May 27

Quotations are:—

Epsom Salt Rs 4.4.
Magnesium Chloride Rs 3.12.
Zinc Chloride Rs 24.
Hydrosulphide Soda Rs 1.6.
Caustic Soda Rs 22.
Brown Sugar Lead Rs 37.
Litharge Rs 38.
Bleaching Powder Rs 25.
Sulphate Alum Rs 9-8.
Copper Sulphate Rs 24.
Potash Chlorate Rs 0.3-3.
Farnia Rs 16.12.
Sago-flour Rs 14.

RUBBER.

London, May, 26.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June/July Steady 10 3/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 7/8

Tone—Irregular Moderate business.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 27.

	Rs	a	p
Khadi	1	2	3
Textile	1	1	9
E D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone	1	1	9
Long Coth (Full weight)34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.			
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth+Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Pahelvan			
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	9
Pahelwan	1	6	0
Tata Chula	1	6	0
Salita—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	8
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textile(Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl	7	8	0
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill:—			
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	8	0	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	0	0
Black Check—			
Textile " " "	8	10	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	12	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 26 May, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.800	in.
Temperature of Air	87.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.3	"
Dew Point	74.2	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	66%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	3.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.7	"
Minimum	82.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	153	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May.	h. m.	h. m	May	h. m	h. m.
Tu.	27	6 47	24 8	27	0 59	18 7
		19 6	26 1		12 46	19 10
W.	28	8 2	25 2	28	1 52	18 2
		20 2	25 11		13 53	20 1
Th.	29	8 59	25 10	29	2 57	17 9
		20 47	25 10		14 47	20 1
F.	30	9 44	26 5	30	3 14	17 4
		21 27	25 11		15 31	20 0
Sat.	31	14 57	30 0	31	5 5	13 11
	June	10 25	28 5	June	17 42	17 5
Sun.	1	10 59	27 5	1	4 16	16 7
		22 37	26 5		16 50	19 7
M.	2	11 32	27 9	2	4 47	16 4
		23 10	26 0		17 28	19 5

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 27th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.10in of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the division and the minimum higher at Ambala. The thermometer rose to 105 deg. at Hissar and Amritsar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore and in excess at Mainpuri. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Allahabad; the minimum was almost normal throughout the division. Both Jhansi and Allahabad recorded a maximum temperature of 112 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.37 in of rain and Bikaner 0.20 in. Skies are lightly clouded over Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess over the area of rainfall and at Mount Abu and in defect in upper Sind. Day temperature was almost normal in the division; night temperature was lower than usual in north and east Rajputana and at Jacobabad. The thermometer rose to 114deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—In more reports 0.30 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and Cutch. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Deesa and lower at Bhuj. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 111deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Akola has had 0.24 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Chanda and the minimum at Nagpur. The thermometer rose to 114deg. at Chanda yesterday.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and Mormugao and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Karwar, where it was slightly higher than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 92.7deg. (2deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 83.1deg. (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bijapur and Nizamabad. Temperature was above normal except at the latter station where the minimum was lower than usual. Nizamabad recorded a maximum temperature of 111deg. yesterday.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in north Malabar, Berar Central India West and Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and southeast Madras. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Trichinopoly 0.77in and Mangalore 0.25in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Central Provinces and into the Bombay Deccan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 26th May 1924 issued from Simla.

The western disturbance has given local rain in Kashmir and the Northwest Frontier Province and a few falls in the north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam and local in north Bengal.

The chief amounts were:—Rassoin three-quarters of an inch; Toungoo Dibrugarh, Tezpur one and a half; Mymensingh, Berra, Jalpaiguri Rawalpindi, Murree a half; Srinagar, Sonamarg one; Parachinar three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hr.	Minimum of past 24 hr.	Rainfall Total 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
Punjab—				
Multan ..	101.7	78.3	0 86	+0.56
Rawalpindi ..	92.4	66.8	2 86	+1.63
Lahore ..	101.1	75.4	1 40	+0.79
Hissar ..	108.9	75.2	..	—0.54
Ambala ..	108.9	84.7	0 51	—0.22
Delhi ..	107.2	84.3	0 62	+0.12
United Provinces—				
Agra ..	110.3	85.1	0 01	—0.41
Mainpuri ..	111.3	83.4	0 37	—0.10
Jhansi ..	111.6	84.8	0 18	—0.09
Cawnpore ..	109.5	82.0	0 58	+0.33
Allahabad ..	112.3	83.5	..	—0.24
Sind—				
Jacobabad ..	113.5	76.4	..	—0.14
Karachi ..	91.4	83.0	..	—0.05
Rajputana—				
Ajmer ..	102.2	75.0	1 05	+0.50
Jaipur ..	108.7	73.1	5 21	—0.31
Kotah ..	106.6	82.0	0 26	—0.19
Mount Abu ..	88.6	73.4	..	—0.90
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj ..	102.2	68.3	..	—0.07
Dwarka ..	80.1	82.8	0 04	+0.63
Veraval ..	85.9	81.8	..	—0.27
Rajkot ..	106.0	79.1	0 13	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	109.0	80.0	0 23	—0 12
Gujarat—				
Surat ..	94.3	82.6	..	—0.19
Ahmedabad ..	108.6	81.7	1.49	+1.13
Deesa ..	110.5	83.0	0.25	—0.10
Central India West—				
Neemuch ..	106.5	76.9	0.51	—0.09
Indore ..	103.8	73.8	0 91	+0.60
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore ..	107.7	84.9	..	—0.39
Saugor ..	105.2	82.8	0.14	—0.24
Hoshangabad ..	110.3	83.2	..	—0.40
Khandwa ..	108.4	83.9	..	—0.30
Akola ..	111.0	79.5	0 39	+0.18
Amraoti ..	109.1	82.7	0.09	—0.34
Nagpur ..	110.5	80.4	..	—0.48
Chanda ..	114.0	84.8	0 01	—0.49
Raipur ..	109.1	80.2	2 62	+1.84
Konkan—				
Bombay ..	92.7	83.1	..	—0 38
Ratnagiri ..	90.5	83.8	..	—0.49
Mormugao ..	93.0	82.5	..	—1.56
Karwar ..	92.0	82.8	..	—1.07
Bombay Decan—				
Malegaon ..	105.9	99.0	..	—0.60
Ahmednagar ..	103.7	76.7	0.10	—0.44
Poona ..	103.8	74.5	..	—0.76
Sholapur ..	106.4	80.5	0 04	—0.69
Bijapur ..	105.0	78.7	0.71	—0.14
Belgaum ..	95.1	71.3	0 66	—1.16
Hyderabab—				
Aurangabad ..	105.2	78.6	..	—0.62
Nizamabad (Indr) ..	110.8	77.5	0.16	—0.34
Hyderabad ..	108.4	84.5	0.37	+0.16
Malabar—				
Mangalore ..	92.5	73.9	4.62	+0.33
Calicut ..	91.0	78.6	7.76	+1.05
Cochin ..	88.2	79.5	5.48	—3.76
Ceylon—				
Colombo ..	87.5	79.7	19.75	+9.36
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	97.7	86.2	0 05	—1.05
Bellary ..	104.5	76.1	1 64	..
Cuddapah ..	106.4	85.8	1 12	—0 07
Madras ..	103.5	81.7	..	—0.80
Bangalore ..	95.5	72.4	1.82	—1.76
Coimbatore ..	93.0	73.6	1.55	—9.52
Trichinopoly ..	102.3	72.8	1.26	—1.68
Negapatam ..	101.8	79 9	..	—1.76

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USE OF AEROPLANES.

SIR MICHAEL IN WITNESS BOX.

O'DWYER-NAIR CASE.

We reproduce below from mail papers reports of the O'Dwyer-Nair case which cannot but prove of absorbing interest to Indian readers. The reports refer to the Punjab incidents which are quite fresh in the memory of every Indian worth the name.

The libel action brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the time of the Amritsar Riots, against Sir C. Sankaran Nair, a member of the Government of India at the same time, was continued before Mr. Justice McCardie and a special jury in the King's Bench Division in mail week.

The plaintiff complains of passages in defendant's book "Ghandi and Anarchy," which plaintiff alleged suggested that he had been guilty of "terrorism" in his administration of the province. Defendant denied that the words complained of bore any defamatory meaning, pleaded that they were true in substance and in fact, and that they were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Mr. Ernest Charles, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., was leading counsel for the defendant.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer (continuing his evidence in chief) was asked about floggings in Amritsar after the rioting in April, 1919. "I directed no floggings," he replied. "They were carried on under martial law. I asked the G.O.C. to what extent whipping had been followed. He told me twelve people had been whipped. Eleven were of the menial class, and the twelfth was a truculent shop-keeper. I said that public whippings, though possibly justifiable, were undesirable, and he stopped them and reduced whipping generally."

His Lordship—Did the Viceroy disapprove of floggings?

Witness—He sent me a private telegram saying that he thought this flogging was inadvisable, but I had already taken action on my own.

LOOTING AND BURNING.

Sir Michael went on to say that in April 1919, Gujaran Wala was isolated, and the mob started looting and burning. If the re-establishment of railway communication had been waited for before help was sent there would have been no white people left to save. Consequently, he suggested to the G.O.C. that an aeroplane should be sent. Even now he considered this a happy inspiration. It was completely effective in stopping the trouble.

His Lordship—In your view, was there at Gujaran Walla a widespread amount of rebellion?

Witness—Yes, there was. I considered it an extension of the movement which had already shown itself in Lahore and Amritsar.

His Lordship—Were the ringleaders known to you?

Witness—No, my Lord, not at that stage. I had suspicions.

Sir Michael said that a Press censorship was imposed on April 11, 1919, to prevent "garbled and inflammtaory" accounts of the disturbances or comment on them. The position with which the Government had to deal was "almost entirely caused" by inflammatory articles.

His Lordship—How many newspapers have you in the Punjab?

Witness—Eight or ten English and about two hundred in the vernacular. There are sixty or eighty in Lahore alone.

His Lordship—Do people there do anything but read newspapers? (Laughter.)

Mr. Charles—They riot sometimes.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer—Only 6 per cent. of the population is literate.

Proceeding, witness said that Dr. Setyapal, Dr. Kitchlew, anhd Harkishen Lal, because of the part they took in the troubles, were deported to another part of the province under the Defence of India Act, pending inquiry into their conduct. After about a month they were brought back and charged with "waging war and sedition."

ARRESTS IN PUNJAB.

Sir Walter Schwabe—My case is that these arrests were entirely illegal and were done by plaintiff.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said the arrests were invariably reported to the Government of India.

Mr. Ernest Charles—Were these people convicted on trial?—Yes; all three were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. They were amnestied later, but two of them have again been convicted of other offences.

Mr. Charles—Harkishen Lal has not been convicted again?

Sir Michael—No, he was made a Minister. (Laughter.)

Mr. Charles—The other two have fallen into trouble again?

Sir Michael—Yes.

His Lordship—Is that in order that they may qualify for Ministerial posts in the Government? (Laughter.)

Mr. Charles—I suppose so.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that in all three thousand people were arrested in the Punjab under the Defence of India Act. Of these 2,000 were tried by military tribunals and 1,000 convicted. As an act of clemency the other 600 were not prosecuted, but were released when order was restored.

Witness said that he wrote to Lord Chelmsford in regard to the "Crawling Order" made by General Dyer. Under that native passing down a street where a white lady missionary was murdered were ordered to pass the house on all fours.

In that letter he said: "The order gave me as much of a shock as it did your Excellency, and directly I saw it I asked—I could not order—that it should be cancelled. I think similar action was taken by the Commissioner-in-Chief, and the order was cancelled. General Dyer came to see me, and I think he now realises the impropriety of the order. He urged in extenuation that there was a picket on each side of the house, and no one could pass except under escort."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said the percentage of agitators in the Punjab was very small but active.

His Lordship—That is the feature of every revolution from the French Revolution onwards. The Russian Revolution was the work of a very small band, a very tiny percentage of the Russian people.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Sir Walter Schwabe (cross-examining)—Is it correct to say that so far as the Punjab is concerned you took the view that the urban population, and particularly the better educated among these people, were very dangerous folk?—No.

Did you express the view from 1917 onward that so far as reforms were concerned the urban educated people should be kept back until the rural population of the Punjab were sufficiently educated for self-government?—I do not think it would be self-government if put into the hands of a small section.

From this time forward you were, rightly or wrongly, looked upon as Anti-Reform?—No. I think I was looked upon as having inconveniently exposed the defects of the class who wanted to get a monopoly of power and place under the Reform scheme.

Sir Sankaran Nair, the defendant, was at the time in question a member of the Viceroy's Council at Simla, and was the only Indian member of the Council?

Witness—Yes. Up to that time it was the highest office that had been held by an Indian.

At Simla he takes precedence over Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces?—I do not think he does.

I do not know why you should treat it as a joke?—Oh, a matter of precedence.

But surely a matter of precedence in India is important?—We are not in India now.

His book was written to counteract the seditious movement in India, which, rightly or wrongly, was mainly attributed to Gandhi?—Yes. It would have been an admirable book if it had been written three years earlier.

Sir Michael said that in certain cases, subordinates did use improper measures to obtain recruits. That happened at one time or another in three, four, or five districts. When he heard of such cases he immediately took steps to discourage methods savouring of coercion or intimidation.

RAISING RECRUITS.

"I suggest," said Sir Walter Schwabe, "that the 'severe pressure' used to obtain recruits took the form of beating, bullying, arrest, and imprisonment, coercion and intimidation of the worst form?"

Sir Michael—That is not true to my knowledge at the time.

To your knowledge, had harassment and blackmail been going on?—I think there is always danger of it when you are working through subordinates. I have no doubt that some subordinate agents did exact money from the people.

Is it the fact that after the date of your memorandum proposing conscription, recruiting increased enormously in the less military districts?—Yes. The conditions of military service were enormously improved.

Would you approve of the use of proceedings before the Criminal Courts for the purpose of obtaining recruits?—Certainly not.

Do you know of cases in your province where it happened?—I knew of nine cases where it was happening, but when I heard of it I at once discouraged it.

It was, suggested Sir Walter Schwabe, the practice in the less military districts to use the criminal procedure to have young men brought before the tribunals and then enlist them.

Witness—I never heard of a case in which men were brought before the criminal courts to compel them to enlist. I did hear of men being brought before the courts on "security" charges, and discharged on condition or enlistment. In 1917 and 1918 when you say security proceedings were used to compel people to go into the Army, such proceedings were considerably less than the two years before and the two years after. That seems to knock the bottom out of the charge.

The hearing was adjourned.

THIRD DAY

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, under cross-examination by Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., for defendant, said that he had never heard of certain specific cases in which it was alleged that natives had been arrested, had their beards pulled, and been beaten with shoes to coerce them into producing recruits for the Army during the war.

"I suppose," said Sir Walter Schwabe, "that two of the greatest insults you could offer to a man would be pulling his beard and beating him with a shoe?"

Witness—Yes, that is why General Dyer took such a serious view of the beating of Miss Sherwood.

His Lordship—I gather that you dispute that these incidents happened.

Sir Michael—I do not admit any of these incidents, and if they did happen they were without my knowledge and contrary to my most explicit instructions.

DEALING WITH A FEUD.

The plaintiff was also cross-examined with regard to the alleged ill-treatment of women and old men under a Tahsildar, named Nadar Hussain, who was afterwards murdered. In reply, he said that the Court which tried the murderers found that these allegations were not established.

Sir Michael said he had received complaints of the purchase of recruits. Rich men were said to have offered special financial inducements in order that they might obtain credit for obtaining a large number of recruits. This was opposed to the principle of obtaining a quota from each district, and he always discouraged it. He did not agree that many headmen had ruined themselves by paying for recruits, but many made great sacrifices to help recruited relations.

"In 1918," asked Sir Walter Schwabe, "do you find an increased number of desertions?"

Sir Michael—Yes. They were reported to me from the Army.

There was a recruiting party under Ahmed Yar Kan, alleged to have shot people in one of the villages where they were recruiting. In the trial thirty-six witnesses were called for the Crown, and then a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Why did you interfere?—It was really a feud between two tribes prosecuted under colour of recruiting. It was undoubtedly the fact that Ahmed Yar Kan's party were the aggressors, but they had themselves suffered severely. I was informed that if the case were proceeded with it would probably result in the revival of this blood feud. At the instance of the two tribes I allowed the matter to be compromised. I reported the matter to the Government of India. It was an exceptional case.

Sir Walter Schwabe—It was a very exceptional thing to stop a murder trial and allow a compromise.

His Lordship—The tribes were exceptional. (Laughter.)

SOUL FORCE.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer would not admit that speaking to a member of the Legislative Council on April 7, 1919, he shook his fist and said people would find that there was a force stronger than the soul force of Gandhi.

His Lordship—What is the soul force of Gandhi?

Sir Walter Schwabe—One of his views is that by peaceful and quick methods, by constant prayer, and by concentrating your soul on what you want, you will attain your object.

His Lordship—I see from defendant's book that one of his principles is that all courts and lawyers should be abolished. (Laughter.)

Sir Walter Schwabe—That view presents many advantages.

Sir Michael said that after the deportation of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Setyapal on April 10 a mob gathered in Amritsar and marched to the "Civil Lines." It had been stated that their intention was to demand the release of the two men. The mob was stopped by a small body of police and troops. The crowd returned into Amritsar, murdered two bank managers, and, saturating the bodies with kerosene, afterwards burned them. Three other Europeans were also murdered. It was in these circumstances that the assistance of the military was obtained to restore order.

Sir Walter Schwabe—I suggest to you that the Commissioner gave definite instructions on the 11th that all gatherings in Amritsar were to be fired at?—All hostile gatherings, I think.

Was there any trouble in Amritsar on the 12th, or would it be correct to describe the people as cowed and panic-stricken?—I daresay some were cowed and panic-stricken, but certain number formed a hostile gathering at one of the gates of the city on the 12th. General Dyer dispersed that crowd. At the time it was a question whether he should open fire at it, because of the attitude of the crowd, but he did not. Afterwards he marched through a portion of the city and effected some arrests.

GENERAL DYER'S DILEMMA.

On April 12, had you made up your mind that any hostile gathering was to be dealt with by way of example?—No. I had sent a message to the Government of India telling them that so far we had only used the police to fire. The reply I got was that if the troops had to fire they were to fire so as to make an example.

Did you mention that to the Commissioner?—No. I kept that to myself.

Sir Walter Schwabe referred to the evidence given before the Hunter Commission by General Dyer.

Mr. Ernest Charles, K.C., (for the plaintiff), objected on the ground that General Dyer's illness made it impossible for him to be present to give evidence, and Sir Walter Schwabe said he was going to show that what took place was an atrocity.

His Lordship—Do you mean an atrocity without a necessity? It may be necessary to do things to save the Empire, which might be justified in such a serious position as this, but which would not be justified perhaps in other circumstances.

Sir Walter Schwabe—I am going to say that what was done was not necessary for the preservation of the Punjab, that it should not have been done, that it was an atrocity from any point of view, and that it was an atrocity which had the sanction of the plaintiff before it was done.

His Lordship permitted a summary of General Dyer's evidence to be put to the witness in order that he might be questioned upon it.

"With your present knowledge," said Sir Walter Schwabe, "do you approve of the action taken by General Dyer, or not?"

Witness—General Dyer's action, as stated by him, is, I think, quite indefensible. But I do not think his explanation is correct.

Assuming it to be correct, do you now disapprove of his action?—I would have disapproved if it had been reported to me in that form.

Do you think it right to fire on a crowd without warning—I think General Dyer was justified in opening fire, knowing what I know of the crowd.

SECURING A FAIR HEARING.

His Lordship—I do not think General Dyer's position was ever properly put. He thought he might be surrounded and cut off by the crowd, and the soldiers might be destroyed, and the city would be in the hands of the rebels. And he says: "I had to think of the position of the Punjab and Amritsar."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer—he had fifty Ghurkas with rifles, the other forty had only kukris. He was in a hostile city and dealing with a crowd of from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand.

His Lordship—To a man with ninety Ghurkas facing a crowd of fifteen thousand to twenty thousand in their state of mind, after innumerable acts of violence and murders of the most appalling character, you cannot say you should sit back in your chair and reflect on an infinite variety of circumstances. The man must make up his mind, and if he thinks he is being surrounded, he must act with iron severity.

Sir Walter Schwabe—There is plenty of evidence on the matter if we have to go into it.

His Lordship—If we have to go into it, I want to see that this man, who is dying, shall have a fair hearing by a living jury.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE FOURTH DAY.

Sir Walter Schwabe referred to the statements made by General Dyer in connection with his action over the Amritsar shootings. In this the General said the troops continued to fire at the crowd, as he had to consider the creating of a widespread moral effect, not only in Amritsar, but throughout the Punjab. Sir Walter asked witness if he considered the General justified in creating an effect outside Amritsar.

Sir Michael said that it was hardly fair to ask his opinion upon a military act. He was being asked to criticise the action of a military commander placed in a difficult position.

Mr. Jusitce McCardie pointed out that General Dyer was faced by a large and angry mob, and there was also a reference to a "bludgeon army" opposed to him.

RESTORING CIVIL CONTROL.

Sir Walter Schwabe—There was no martial law. You were the Civil Governor-General of the Punjab. Was it in your view any part of General Dyer's duty to produce a moral and widespread effect, not only in Amritsar, but throughout the Punjab?

Sir Michael—He was not sent there by me. He was sent there by the General of the Division to take charge of the military situation. On his arrival he was told to do what he could by military measures to restore civil and military control.

Sir Walter—Cannot you get a little nearer than that to answering my question?

Sir Michael—He had to consider the results of his action in his military area, part of which was in a state of rebellion and part of which threatened rebellion.

Sir Walter—Before martial law is declared is he entitled to consider, in dispersing this crowd, how much more he is to fire in order to produce a moral and widespread effect?

Sir Michael—No, I do not say that; I say he was bound to take into consideration the state of his military area, of which he was commander, and where he was looked to to maintain order.

Should he go on shooting long after it was necessary to disperse that crowd with a view to producing that moral and wide spread effect? —No, I would not commit myself to that.

Would you disapprove of it?—I would leave it to the competent military authorities to decide. It was purely a military matter whether he had gone beyond the necessities of the case. His superiors informed me that General Dyer's action was justified, and on that assurance from the persons in the best position to judge I gave my approval.

MILITARY FORCE JUSTIFIED.

Sir Michael said he was asked the same question before the Hunter Commission, and was excused from expressing an opinion upon the hypothetical question as to whether General Dyer was entitled to consider the matter of producing a moral and widespread effect in deciding to what extent the soldiers should shoot.

Mr. Justice McCardie pointed out that Sir Walter was now asking witness a question which might possibly hamper those who had to deal with Amritsar threats of anarchy in future.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer said that the highest military authorities in India and in this country approved of General Dyer's action, and they were, in his view, in the best position to judge.

Sir Walter Schwabe asked whether it was not a fact that General Dyer had been condemned and punished, first by the Commander-in-Chief in India, and secondly by the Army Council in India, and deprived of his command.

Sir Michael—Not, I think, on the merits, but as a matter of political expediency.

His Lordship—I suppose he was deprived of his command because of an error of judgment.

Sir Michael read the evidence given by Sir Havelock Hudson, Adjutant-General of the Forces in India, at the time, when the matter was being inquired into at Simla. In his statement General Hudson said it was clearly the duty of General Dyer to disperse this unlawful assembly, and, realising the danger to his small force unless he took immediate action, and being well aware of the inadequacy of the measures taken to restore order two days previously, he ordered his troops to fire.

General Hudson went on to say that from a military point of view the sequence of events justified the exercise of military force, and that the object of its exercise was fully attained. From a military point of view the officer in command would have been gravely at fault had he permitted the elements of disorder to continue unchecked for one moment longer.

A DESPERATE POSITION.

A juror asked if the handing over of the situation to the military by the civil power constituted *de facto* martial law.

His Lordship said it was not martial law in a technical sense. It was a combination of martial law and civil authority. This matter raised a very subtle question of constitutional law and high general policy.

Sir Walter intimated that for the moment he was not raising any question of Imperial policy or high constitutional policy. What he desired to know from the witness was whether in his view a military commander, in such circumstances as were here present, was entitled in dispersing a crowd to take into account the moral and widespread effect of his action.

His Lordship pointed out that the questions were upon isolated parts of the evidence given at the Indian inquiry.

Mr. Charles, K.C., (for the plaintiff), said he should be prepared to show from other passages in General Dyer's statement the desperate position in which General Dyer's force was placed, and he should ask to be allowed to read these to the jury also.

Sir Walter said that he had previously read the whole of General Dyer's evidence. He was, however, quite ready to do it again if necessary.

Mr. Justice McCardie said he realised counsel's difficulty, and asked whether, if what General Dyer did was necessary for the prevention of anarchy, it could be said to be wrong?

Sir Walter said he should have a good deal to say about that, but he did not think that was the moment to discuss it.

SEDUCING INDIAN TROOPS.

Referring to the evidence given at the inquiry, his Lordship observed: There was such a thing as a "bludgeon army"?

Sir Michael said there was.

His Lordship observed that if five hundred were killed, half a million were saved. Anyone with the slightest imagination could depict the situation at Amritsar. The police had completely lost control. Counsel seemed to be ignoring the grave consequences that might follow had General Dyer's force been destroyed. Amritsar would have been delivered over to the mob.

Sir Walter said his case was that General Dyer was right in firing, subject to the qualification that he gave the crowd an opportunity to disperse. He was condemned for not doing this. He said there was no question that the General acted with perfect honesty, and that he was doing the best as he believed for his forces and the population of the Punjab. That would have been a sufficient answer to the military authorities, provided there had been no unnecessary attack on life, but if a man were so lacking in judgment as to cause large unnecessary loss of life he was responsible.

Questioned as to the position of affairs at Lahore at the same time, Sir Michael said the position at this city was such that it could not be controlled by the civil authorities. There were ten railway strikes on one day, and the persons behind the movement were attempting to foment mutiny in the Indian Army at the same time.

Sir Walter Schwabe—Do you know that the Hunter Commission inquired into that and entirely disagreed with you?

Sir Michael—I could give a dozen cases of attempts made to induce risings in the Indian Army. Naturally, the military authorities do not like these matters discussed in public.

Witness said orders were sent to the railway employees to strike on a certain date, and they were informed that the Indian Army were expected to join.

Sir Walter Schwabe said the whole thing had been carefully considered by the Hunter Commission, and they reported that there was nothing of the kind.

Sir Walter—Do you say there was danger of a general rising of the Indian Army?—No, but I say there were attempts made to seduce the Indian troops.

USE OF AEROPLANES.

Sir Walter Schwabe then referred to the incident in which an aeroplane was used in the case of a riot in another town, and asked if witness agreed with this.

Sir Michael said at the time the station had been burnt, and this might have caused the death of innocent persons.

Sir Walter asked him if, as a statesman, he approved of the use of aeroplanes dropping bombs and using machine guns in cases of disturbance.

His Lordship—You are asking him as a statesman, and he should answer carefully. This is a matter that might affect some future Home Secretary as to under what circumstances would the use of an aeroplane be justified for the restoration of order and the prevention of anarchy.

Sir Michael said he considered that where all hopes of obtaining military assistance in time by other means had failed, and where the mob was still engaged in burning and riot, and where the lives of innocent persons were threatened, it might be justified, and the aviators might be justified in using bombs or machine guns.

His Lordship said he could not see in principle of difference between the bludgeon of the policeman, the rifle of the troops, and the bomb of the aviator.

Sir Walter Schwabe said the difference arose because the aviator could not be certain of his target. In the very nature of his duty, he might drop bombs on innocent persons.

His Lordship said that was only a question of application. It could not touch the question of principle. If there were no policemen or troops available, why should not an aeroplane be used to drop bombs in order that, though a few lives might be lost, many men were saved?

Sir Walter said that if a machine gun were used when nothing was being done, it would be an atrocity.

Sir Michael—If an aviator knew they were innocent persons it would be murder.

His Lordship—If he knew they were innocent persons it would be murder, but if he honestly believed that it was a mob creating a disturbance, such as has been described?

Sir Michael—Then I would not consider it an atrocity.

THE HUNTER COMMISSION.

Sir Walter Schwabe read from the report of the Hunter Commission as to the bombing and machine gunning of crowds at Gujranwala. The aviator concerned had said that he dropped eight bombs and fired 150 rounds of machinegun fire. He said he took no action until he was satisfied that he was justified in acting.

Sir Michael said that if the officer had reason to believe that these crowds were engaged in outrage, having seen what had occurred in Gujranwala and the surrounding district, he did not think that his (the officer's) judgment was unreasonable.

Sir Michael said that he himself had suggested to the military authorities that they should be careful about dropping bombs on the city, and that they should only use the machinegun in the same circumstances that troops would.

Sir Walter dealt with the action taken by the authorities in various other districts round Amritsar, and said that a number of persons who were innocent in Gujranwala had been injured and were subsequently compensated by the Government. Certain others, he said, were arrested without proper legal authority, and the Government of India had apologised to them.

Mr. Charles objected to certain incidents which were not dealt with in the pleadings being gone into, remarking that he did so in the interest of time.

His Lordship—The jury will not remember everything in this case. (Laughter.)

Mr. Charles said he was afraid that some of them would be much older men by the time this inquiry was over. (Laughter.)

ACTS UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Sir Walter suggested that large numbers of schoolmasters, pleaders, barristers, and educated people were arrested and confined in Lahore for a considerable period, and were then released without charges being brought against them.

Sir Michael said he knew that a section of them were arrested. He thought that there was a *prima facie* reason for their arrest. It was a great pity that the men should have been kept in prison so long, but the police in the circumstances did the best they could.

Sir Walter instanced the case of a headman of a village who was tried by Summary Court Martial for refusing information as to the cutting of the telegraph wires and general indifference to the demands of the officers. He was tied to a tree and whipped, being given fifteen strokes. He was found afterwards to have no knowledge of the wire cutting.

Sir Michael said he knew nothing of this. Mr. Jacob, the Political Officer, was with the Officer Commanding at the time.

Sir Walter—Do not you know that was a very wrong act?—I may say that Mr. Jacob was censured for that.

Sir Walter—It was an atrocity, an outrage?—No; I would not put it so strong as that.

All these whippings, said witness, were by birch and not whip, and were carried out under martial law.

In reply to his Lordship, Sir Michael said that the Government did not censure Mr. Jacob, but the Secretary of State for India adopted the Minority Report and insisted on the officers named being censured.

His Lordship said he knew nothing under a state of martial law to show that this officer had not the power to hold a summary inquiry and inflict punishment, and knew nothing that would entitle him to be punished for having done so except political expediency.

The hearing was adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in reply to Sir Walter Schwabe, K.C., for the defendant, said that after the disturbance 258 persons were flogged, including some who were convicted by summary jurisdiction under martial law.

Witness said that military officers and civilian officers had power to flog after the proclamation of martial law and the telegram of the Government of India of April 18, 1919, authorising the Commanding Military Officer to take steps such as might be necessary in the circumstances.

Sir Walter Schwabe said his contention was that the Government of India did not authorise summary tribunals to do these things.

Sir Michael replied that not only did the Government of India issue an order to this effect, empowering the military authorities to exercise this right under martial law, but they sent their own men down to see that the order was carried out.

FLOGGING AS A PENALTY.

Mr. Charles, K.C., for Sir Michael, observed that if tribunals were wrongly appointed that could not affect the Lieuten-

(Continued on next page).

AMRITSAR SHOOTING.

(Continued from previous page.)

ant-Governor, out of whose hands the power had been taken. He was subordinate to the Government of India.

Sir Michael agreed that six men who had been found guilty of a breach of prison discipline at Amritsar were tied to a triangle and whipped, but he said that flogging in India was not inflicted with a "cat o' nine tails," but with a cane or bamboo. It was very mild compared with the cat."

Sir Michael mentioned that there were cases in which men who had been convicted by martial law asked that they should be flogged instead of fined. He remembered that this happened in one case where the man asked that he should be flogged instead of being fined ten rupees.

His Lordship—He would rather have a flogging, as it is called, than pay ten rupees?—Yes, my Lord.

Sir Walter—Is it your suggestion that this is a mild punishment?—It all depends on how it is inflicted. In some cases it is.

Sir Walter—Are you trying to give the jury the impression that this is a mild punishment?

Sir Michael said it was in most cases, but the medical officer was always present to decide if the person was fit to be punished.

Whether the flogging is light or heavy, then, depends on the person who holds the weapon?—I have never been present when a whipping has been actually inflicted.

Sir Walter said natives had also been flogged for failing to salaam to officers, and suggested that an order to salaam would be greatly resented by Indians of position. Sir Michael agreed that there had been such an order issued. It would be greatly resented by Indians of position.

ORDER TO SALAAM.

Sir Walter—Is there any reason why an Indian of position should salaam to an Englishman?

Sir Michael said he would like to explain. At that time there were rumours circulated that the British Raj in India was going, and there was rebellion about. This order was one of the means by which it was thought that it would be brought home to the minds of the Indian people that this was not so.

These were the circumstances in which the order was issued, but he (Sir Michael) did not think it was a judicious order, and he disapproved of it. The order was to require the people to show the customary form of respect, which was traditional in that part of the country, to officers exercising authority, and his recollection was that it applied both to British and Indian officers.

Sir Walter—Do you think it was a judicious order?—I disapproved of it.

Sir Walter referred to an order compelling students to report daily to the military officer at Lahore, and asked the object of this. In some cases, he said, they had to walk sixteen miles to do so.

His Lordship—Surely it is the practice in many parts of the world of both military and civil authorities to have a roll call in certain circumstances.

Sir Michael said some time before some of the colleges had shut down, and the students dispersed into the interior. Later they found that many of the dispersed students had been "got at" in Lahore, and were the centre and leaders of the rebellion and disaffection. Some of them had been convicted of taking part in the disturbances, and he remembered one case of remitting the death sentence upon a student so convicted.

Sir Walter pointed out that the order compelled parents to attend if the student was absent.

Sir Michael said he had not heard of such an order, but for himself he should not visit the sins of the children upon the fathers. (Laughter.) He supposed that they were only called upon to explain the absence of the student.

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

Sir Walter said that in some cases this order referred to children of five and six.

Sir Michael said that order was not his, and he should say that it was unwise and an error of judgment.

His Lordship said that there might have been a reason for it. The children might have been sent away to afford greater freedom in the case of fighting, and the authorities might have thought that if they were kept at home there would have been less danger of an outbreak.

Sir Michael said it was customary to send the children away on the North-West Frontier in the case of tribal fights.

Sir Walter referred to the eulogium passed on witness by the Government after he had left India, and asked if the whole of the Indian Press, loyal or otherwise, did not express the view that it was a misfortune that Sir Michael was Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at the time of the disturbances.

Sir Michael said he was not concerned with what irresponsible persons said about him. The answer to the question was to be found in what the Indian Government had said of him.

Sir Walter Schwabe pointed out that the Government's message stated that "a widespread impression had been engendered that the Punjab Government" under his direction "was hostile to the educated classes."

Sir Michael said that to explain the view which the Press in India took, he should like to point out that the despatch as published in India said "a widespread impression had been engineered." When his attention was drawn to this, he went to the India Office and pointed out that they were speaking with one voice in England and another in India, and asked which was right, but he obtained no information.

Sir Walter suggested that it was a telegraphic error, and asked whether he was attributing any sinister influence to it.

Sir Michael observed that if a mistake had been made it was one that should be put right. He attributed no sinister influence to it, but he thought the feeling created in India was engineered by persons hostile to him, members of the educated classes who were concerned in the events taking place and able to control educated opinion hostile to him.

DECISION IN GREAT DANGER.

This concluded the cross-examination, and witness was re-examined by Mr. Charles, K.C.

In reply to Mr. Charles as to the multiplicity of his duties at this time as Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael said he was working from fifteen to sixteen hours a day.

Counsel read from a despatch from the Indian Government upon the Hunter report, in which they stated that it was fortunate that at the time of the disturbances the Punjab had a Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who "acted with decision and vigour in a time of great danger, and was largely responsible for quelling a dangerous rising which might have had a widespread and disastrous effect upon the rest of India." That, said counsel, was the opinion of the Indian Government upon his services in the Punjab.

Sir Michael said that was their statement in the despatch following the Hunter report.

The hearing was adjourned.

SIXTH DAY.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in re-examination by Mr. Charles K.C., said that when he left the Punjab he was presented with an address of appreciation for his services, which bore the signatures of the leading Hindu aristocracy, merchant princes, leading lawyers, and educationists in the Punjab. The leaders of the Mahommedan community also signed the address. He had no knowledge that General Dyer was issuing proclamations prohibiting all meetings. Neither had he any previous knowledge that the public of Amritsar would defy that proclamation.

Mr. Charles: It is said that you had some curious prescience and knew what was going to happen. Did you know that twenty thousand people would assemble in Gujranwala?.—No.

Sir Walter Schwabe said that the defendant's case was that what General Dyer did on that occasion was an atrocity as described in the book, and that as far as Sir Michael was concerned, it was his general direction through Mr. Kitchen. He submitted that the plaintiff had sufficient knowledge of what was done, and gave his approval.

NO CONTROL OVER MILITARY.

In reply to his Lordship, Sir Michael said that he had to control whatever over the military forces, which were under the Government of India, and the military acted under martial law.

His Lordship—Then you were also under martial law? (Laughter).—Yes, my Lord.

Witness said that he himself, before leaving the Punjab, commuted a number of death sentences on persons who had been convicted of waging war. He reduced the sentences to terms of penal servitude. Dealing with the working of martial law, Sir Michael explained, amid laughter, that on one occasion, when he wanted to go into Amritsar, he was refused permission by the military authorities.

Mr. Charles asked if General Dyer were not promoted after these events until political interference took place.

Sir Michael said that General Dyer after Amritsar took out a column to restore order among the Sikhs, with whom he had great influence, and, having done so, he was afterwards sent to Kohat, to the Afghan frontier, where the Afghans had invaded our territories. He inflicted a defeat on the Afghan forces, and was commended and mentioned in special despatches. He was promoted from temporary brigadier to brigadier, and subsequently promoted to the temporary command of a division, but through illness he was unable to take up the command. Witness said he had never met General Dyer until after Amritsar, but knew him as a distinguished officer with a fine military record.

Referring to the procedure of the Hunter Commission, witness said that after its report he was not satisfied with the procedure, and asked to be heard in this country before a final decision was reached, but was refused.

Sir Michael said that he was not satisfied with the Hunter Commission's methods or the thoroughness of its investigation. No evidence was taken on oath, and witnesses were not represented, nor were they given notice of charges against them. The witnesses were suddenly taken into the room in the midst of a hostile atmosphere, and were cross-examined on matters of which they had not notice, and finally the statements made were not shown to the witnesses.

His Lordship asked if the witnesses had no notice of the charges that were to be brought against them.

Sir Michael said this was so.

THE HUNTER COMMISSION.

His Lordship said he supposed that witness meant that half-a-dozen allegations were made against a man quite suddenly, and he was called into a room and asked questions about these without notice.

Sir Michael said that was so.

Sir Walter Schwabe said this was not so, because the enquiry was held in public, and the Press were admitted and gave reports daily.

His Lordship—How can the Press give full reports of any inquiry? They can only give a small summary of what takes plase. The point was whether or not, when a witness entered the room, he received notice of the allegations against him?

Sir Michael—I had none whatever. I went there as a witnes and was treated as a criminal. Witness gave an instance. He said that he was cross-examined for about an hour as to why he gave instructions for the prosecution of two men. For the best part of an hour he tried to explain that it was probably because they hads taken part in fomenting trouble. It was only subsequently that he discovered that the orders were not given by himself at all, but by his successor.

He did not give the obvious answer that the order was not his, which would have settled the matter, having no opportunity of inquiring into the matter, and he was afterwards censured by the Secretary of State for having given an order that was, in fact, given by his successor. "It might have been my fault for not knowing this, but I had had no previous notice," added Sir Michael.

His Lordship—Your opinion is that the Hunter Commission was not a judicial committee in the proper sense of that term?

Sir Michael—Not at all, my Lord.

EVIDENCE IN CAMERA.

Sir Michael added that he asked to see the statement which he had made, and after examining the report and spending a day and a half correcting it, he returned it, stating that there was such a lot of it bad that he was not sure he had covered all the ground then.

Other witnesses did not take that precaution and were surprised to see afterwards that through bad reporting such statements were put into their mouths. General Dyer was one of these. When the action of General Dyer was inquired into he requested to give evidence before the tribunal to put the matter right, but permission was refused by the Army Council.

Sir Michael said he appeared before the Hunter inquiry sitting *in camera*.

Sir Walter Schwabe said the inquiry was held in India and was public. The evidence was given in public, and was reported and appeared in the newspapers. When Sir Michael gave evidence there were certain matters of State which. it was thought, it would not be advisable to refer to in public, and the Committee then sat *in camera*.

SIX DAYS IN WITNESS BOX.

Sir Michael agreed that this was so. He said that he made representations to the Government of the Punjab before the inquiry that certain members of the Committee were not likely to be impartial. One of these was a leading Indian lawyer, who had previously made a public attack on him (Sir Michael.)

He had replied to this attack in the public Press, and finally this member was compelled to withdraw these attacks on him. He did not think this member would deal with his (Sir Michael's) action with complete impartiality. Another member of high standing was a man who had been refused permission to come to the Punjab to appear for one of the men who had been charged. Sir Michael thought that might influence him, and that it was undesirable that he should be connected with this controversy.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer shortly afterwards left the box, having been under examination and cross-examination from the first day of the hearing, this being the sixth.

Mr. Max Leigh, Assistant Bursar at Winchester College, who stated that he was still in the Indian Civil Service, but was retiring, gave evidence that in 1917 he was in Shahpur as Settlement Officer, and had control of the recruiting in that sub-division. He denied that there was any coercion in connection with recruiting.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND SIR M. O'DWYER.

At this stage the evidence of Viscount Chelmsford, First Lord of the Admiralty, was interposed. He said that from 1916 to 1921 he was Viceroy of India, and came in to close contact with Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Three months after he took up his post of Viceroy, he thought the condition of things in India was extremely unsatisfactory with regard to recruiting, and felt that there ought to be proper co-ordination between the military and civil authorities on the matter.

Lord Chelmsford said that he asked Sir Michael O'Dwyer to prepare a memorandum on the subject, and as a result of that memorandum on the subject, and as a result of that memorandum the All-Indian Recruiting Board was elected. The methods which Sir Michael O'Dwyer indicated were accepted by the Commander-in-Chief and himself. "The Punjab was the fighting Province par excellence," added the ex-Viceroy.

Mr. Charles—The sword of India!

In reference to the special efforts made in 1918 to raise recruits in India, as a result of the appeal of the King-Emperor and the Prime Minister, the Government of India received fortnightly reports from Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the Governors of the other Provinces on the recruiting efforts being made.

Sir Sankaran Nair, as a member of the Government of India at the time, would have access to these reports, said Lord Chelmsford. He could not recall an instance when Sir Sankaran Nair had complained of the recruiting methods. Sir Michael O'Dwyer to equalise the methods of recruiting in different Provinces, had advocated conscription for the whole of India, but the Government could not assent to that proposal. In 1919 India was in a very disturbed condition.

"THE CRAWLING ORDER."

Lord Chelmsford said that the control was technically in the hands of the military when Martial Law was declared. When an application came from Sir Michael O'Dwyer for the proclamation of Martial Law in the Punjtb, the Legal Member of the Government of India said that if Martial Law were proclaimed, the civil authority had to step down and the military became supreme.

"We are anxious" said Lord Chelmeford, "to secure that the military authority should have the assistance and help of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and of the civil heads in the Punjab. We instructed the Commander-in-Chief at Lahore to act in full consultation with and on the advice of the Governor. We believe that by these instructions we had secured a proper association between the civil and military, which Sir Michael himself wanted and desired."

In reply to another question by Mr. Charles, Lord Chelmsford said: "If any case had come to our notice of a soldier not accepting the advice of Sir Michael we should have had something to say to him" He added that the military had issued orders on their own responsibility under Martial Law.

Mr. Charles:—We have heard of certain orders, such as "the crawling order," which was opposed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer himself.

Lord Chelmsford:—Yes, when we heard of it I wrote to Sir Michael on the matter, and the shock was as great to him as to myself.

Mr. Charles:—The control was technically in the hands of the military?

Lord Chelmsford said that was so technically, but if they had felt that the military were opposed to his requests, and Sir Michael had complained to them, they would soon have seen that the lead was put an end to, and would have given specific orders that the military were to carry out what Sir Michael wanted.

SERVICES IN ANXIOUS PERIOD.

Mr. Charles read a telegram which was sent by Lord Chelmsford to Sir Michael O'Dwyer when leaving the Punjab for England. In this farewell telegram Lord Chelmsford conveyed to Sir Michael his warm appreciation of all that Sir Michael had done during the six years he had been in the Punjab as Lieutenant-Governor, and added: "You brought the Punjab successfully through one of the most anxious periods of her existence."

In reply to Sir Walter Schwabe, in cross-examination, Lord Chelmsford said: "I don't think anybody realised what had happened at Amritsar for some time. We knew that shooting had taken place, and that there had been casualties, but we did not know the whole circumstances for some time."

Sir Walter asked if they knew that the shooting had been continued after the first casualties.

Lord Chelmsford—Beyond the fact that there had been shooting, that there had been casualties, and that it was approved by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, except for the telephone communication from him, we had no knowledge of it. I do not think we ever realised the true facts until they were brought out by the Hunter Committee. It was very difficult to ascertain them. We knew in a general way.

Lord Chelmsford, in reply to a question as to the constitution of the Hunter Committee, said it was composed of persons in India. He only requested the Government at home to send out a chairman. There were, he said, other disturbances in India at the time, but it was only in the case of Amritsar that any complaint was made.

Sir Walter Schwabe—Do you take the view that the administration of martial law in the Punjab was marred in several instances by a misuse of power?

Lord Chelmsford—Are you quoting from our despatch?

Sir Walter.—Yes, as given in the White Paper.

Lord Chelmsford—Whatever is in that despatch represents my view. I should not differ from anything in that despatch.

Sir Walter pointed out that the despatch also stated that the administration of martial law was marred by irregularities—"injudicious and irresponsible acts and irregularities."

Lord Chelmsford said that the despatch was drawn up after they had received the Hunter report, and it was their comment upon it. He added that counsel might take it that he should not differ from anything in that despatch.

WHY DEFENDANT RESIGNED.

Sir Walter Schwabe referred to the dropping of bombs upon the mob at Gujranwala, and asked witness' opinion upon that action.

Lord Chelmsford said that counsel could see in the White Paper the opinion of the Government of India upon that. It stated in the White Paper: "The dropping of bombs was not only justified, but invaluable, and the fact that the disorders were ended before the troops arrived was largely due to this act." He agreed that aeroplanes should not be used except in the last resort, and this was the last resort at Gujranwala. Had the disturbance not been put down at Gujranwala, terrible things would have happened there.

The defendant, who was a member of the Viceroy's Council, resigned that position in May, 1919, said Sir Walter Schwabe, who asked Lord Chelmsford if he could now give the defendant's reasons for his resignation.

Lord Chelmsford said that from the best of his recollection the defendant was disturbed on two points. One was the countenance of martial law in the Punjab, and the other was the refusal to allow barristers from outside to go into the Punjab. The defendant, he said, was very anxious to put an end to martial law in the Punjab.

He (Lord Chelmsford) approached the Governor and the military authorities in the Punjab, but at this time the Afghan war broke out, and that made all the difference. The Punjab was the centre of the railway communications, and the military pointed out that with martial law the railways could be kept safe with 500 men, but that without martial law as many thousands would be required. In these circumstances, it was not thought advisable to withdraw martial law. The defendant did not agree with him on that point.

FREE TRADE IN BARRISTERS.

With regard to the second point, he (Lord Chelmsford) was as anxious as the defendant that there should be free trade in barristers in the Punjab. He consulted the Punjab Government, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer informed him that he had consulted the Chief Justice and his military advisers, and the opinion was that the majority of the barristers who would come into the Punjab would be men who would not altogether confine themselves to their jobs, but would make disturbing speeches, which might have a disturbing influence on a situation that was gradually settling down.

In these circumstances, he was not prepared to take the responsibility of interfering on a matter in which the ruling governors had a good deal to say.

Lord Chelmsford said that the defendant did not say that he could not countenance the atrocities going on in the Punjab. He never put it so strongly as that.

In reply to a juryman as to his opinion upon the procedure of the Hunter Committee, Lord Chelmsford said that, with a distinguished judge in the chair, and another on the committee, he should think that witnesses would be protected, but he was afraid that he could not answer the question as to the Committee's procedure.

This concluded Lord Chelmsford's evidence, and the bearing was adjourned.—"Morning Post."

STEEL PROTECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the editorial article in your issue of the 17th instant, you have rightly styled the Tariff Board recommendations as "Customs House protection", and you rightly plead for making the measure as fully protective as it is humanly possible. You find fault with the Tariff Board for the datum line of price as it ignores Continental competition. If you go through the evidence placed before the Tariff Board, you will find that neither Tatas nor other witnesses have given least thought to or studied the cheap Continental methods of production. Tatas always cared for Government, Railway and Engineering orders which invariably used British steel, the Continental steel was left to the bazar dealers and the country consumers. Why do you now raise the cry of Continental competition? Tatas never cared for it and never prepared themselves to meet it. Continental stuff specially common bars is so cheap that it drove away British bars from Indian market thirty years ago. Nay, it is so very cheap that even in England, British consumers import it for Home use. Why should we Indians then deny our common class consumers the benefit of buying cheap Continental steel for their use while Tatas should be enabled to capture the orders of Government, Railways and Engineering firms? Instead of concentrating on this point, our public men are misled, through ignorance of the steel trade problems, in asking for more tax on common class steel bars and rods imported from the Continent which are to bear 20 per cent. additional duties while British imports of rails escape any further duties and British structural materials have only 10 per cent. additional duties? Is not this unnecessarily heavy burden on common class consumers? Besides if you study production figures, you will find that Tata would produce in 1926-27 125 thousand tons of rails and hundred thousand tons of structural material out of their total output of 390 thousand tons. Thus on their 60 per cent. production, the Tariff Bill gives them no real protection, while it levies heavy duties on bars which they will produce only 45 thousand tons being only 11 per cent. of their total production, and of which the country's want is 130 thousand tons. Is it right and fair that we should tax 130 thousand tons which quality Tatas do not roll and in which they do not compete, for the sake of only 45 thousand tons which they would find no difficulty in selling to upper India markets and Engineering firms?

The real remedy lies in introducing a clause in the preamble of the Bill by which Government bind themselves and the State-owned Railways to buy their steel requirements from the country. If this is done, there will be no anxiety for Tata's future as their whole output will be taken up by the Government, Railways, Engineering firms, and Upper India steel markets. If this clause is inserted in the preamble, none should be afraid of allowing cheap Continental bars to come in the country for the use of common class consumers as it is done in England. I again repeat that as our Indian steel will be only four lakh tons while the country's want is of a million, there is enough of room for the import of galvanised sheets from England and of common bars from the Continent. Let therefore some member of the Assembly who knows of steel trade, give notice of omission of additional duty of 20 per cent. on common bars.

I hope I have satisfied you that this will give full measure of protection to Indian steel while it will leave cheap source of Continental bars in India as it is in Britain itself open to common class consumers.

There is only one point to notice. Tatas and their friends want Government to take power to tax imported steel whenever its cost with duty falls below Rs. 180 per ton. Do they realise how it will disorganise the import trade on account of this suspense?

Is it not Government's duty and the duty of the Assembly to let trade run undisturbed unnecessarily? Will it not upset engineers' estimates and building contractors' tenders, if they base their estimates and tenders for steel on the present price and duties and find that they have to pay unexpectedly additional duty when the goods arrive? or is it considered necessary that no steel should be sold in Indian ports at less than Rs. 180, even if the Continental works offer it cheap? Why penalise this trade and in whose interests? Tatas never supplied trade requirements fully in Bombay or even Calcutta and they have no necessity to do so in future. They do not roll bazar quality steel and they do not roll enough to meet the bazar requirements. Is it then right that the bazar trade in steel should be subjected to this suspense? Would not Indian Merchants' Chamber and its ex-President, Sir Purshotamdas, see that this danger is removed or minimised? By disturbing this trade, Tata Steel does not and would not get better protection. Then why not give stability to this trade which is essential for its existence? If this is not properly looked into, the import will suffer, there will be sense of insecurity, stocks will be varying and in times of scarcity, prices will rule high to the detriment of consumers' interests? I hope the Assembly will not be indifferent to the cause of steel consumers.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Bombay, May 20.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARS.

FOR MINING, GEOLOGY & METALLURGY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In March last the Government of India invited applications for three scholarships, each of the value of £200 a year plus a bonus of £40 a year, tenable in England for a period of three or four years, for the study of Mining, Geology and Metallurgy.

On the recommendations of the Selection Committee the Government of India have awarded the scholarships to the following candidates:—

1. Mr. Anandamay Mukerji, M.Sc., Mining Apprentice, Bengal, Giridih Coal Company, Limited (Mining).

2. Mr. Prakrity Kumar Ghosh, M.Sc., Presidency College, Calcutta, (Geology).

3. Mr. Hrigendra Nath Mukhopadhyaya, B.Sc., lately an apprentice in the Jamalpur Workshop, East Indian Railway. (Metallurgy).

"FOREIGN PROPAGANDA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of "Truth" in your issue of yesterday is written in such bad taste that I would not have cared to take notice of it; but I have to write lest silence be considered in some quarters as consent.

I am quite aware that some Europeans attend the meetings at the Indian Students' Hostel, London. I have known some of them; but I never had the good fortune of being invited to their homes. However, accepting (for the sake of argument) "Truth's" statement that they do so invite Indian students (an utterly discourteous thing to do), and then present their guests with copies of the Bible, I do not see what case can be made out of it. Every student of the Wilson College is presented with a copy of the Bible; but does it mean that the College is a "denationalising" institution? Manatma Gandhi has studied the Bible better even than most Christians; but can "Truth", with all his (or her) perversity, maintain that Mahatmaji is on that account denationalised?

"Truth's" statement about the singing of hymns at the close of meetings is news to me. I have attended most meetings at the Hostel for three successive years: and have never heard any hymns sung after the meetings. On the other hand, "Vande Mataram" is almost invariably sung on these occasions, the whole audience—Europeans included—standing up in respectful silence. The lectures are usually held on Sundays at 5 p.m. At night, after dinner, there are musical concerts in which people of all nationalities assist. I have known some hymns being sung at these concerts occasionally. But these concerts are by no means a serious affair; and on these occasions silence is kept voluntarily only when a good piece is being played or sung. There can therefore be no question of any student being "managed to take interest in these songs." Moreover, the song that is most heard at the Hostel, not only at the Sunday concerts but practically on every day of the year is the patriotic Bengali song "Bang hamar, Janani hamar, Dhatri hamar, hamar Desh."

The rest of "Truth's" letter only serves to expose the inherent weakness of his (or her) case. It is a common experience that those who have a bad case to defend try to make up for the weakness of their position by abusing the other party; but such tactics seldom deceive any but the most ignorant. While defending an institution against false allegations, advertisement of the institution is inevitable; but it is idle for one, who has not the courage to come out in the open, to inquire whether I want to advertise myself in so doing.

As to "Truth's" ideas about allotting space to correspondence in "The Chronicle," I am afraid he (or she) must wait till the Editorship of "The Chronicle" is vacant.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR.

Kolhapur City,
May 24.

BABY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The average of Baby and Children death in Cawnpore is nearly 700 in a thousand deaths. The Baby Charitable Dispensary distributes free mericine and milk to poor babies and children. I hope that gentlemen will kindly send some help by money order to aid the work of distribution of free medicine to Babies and Children.—Yaurs, etc.,

(Dr.) K. P. MESSIA,
Secretary,

The Baby Charitable Dispensary,
Old Generalganj,
Pethawali Gate,
Cawnpore.

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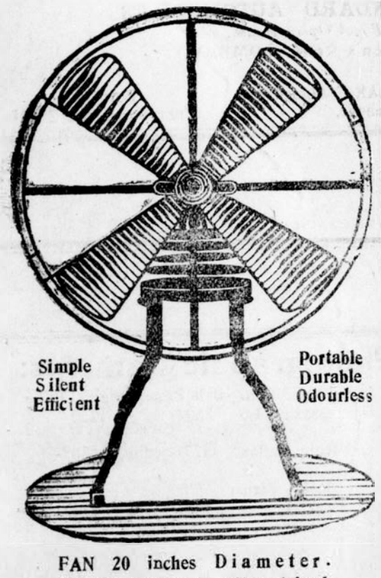

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TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

CRITICISM OF LIMITATIONS ON PROTECTION

FISCAL REFORM LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATION.

The following is the concluding portion of Prof. K. T. Shah's letter to the Secretary Department of Commerce of the Government of India:—

Finally, the assumption underlying base level of prices on which the protection is calculated, may not all be realised in the not unlikely turn of events affecting this industry in the principal steel producing countries of the world. The Board, the Council of the League is inclined to believe, has given an undue and unjustifiable importance to influences mentioned in para 46 as governing the future course of steel prices, viz., that "(1) Prices can hardly remain for a long period at the lowest level because manufacturers cannot continue indefinitely to produce steel at unremunerative prices. (2) Any revival of trade which substantially increased the demand for steel would at once bring into play a good deal of plant which is now lying idle or is only partially employed. This would operate to retard any general advance in the price level."

Rather than there being any likelihood of a recovery in steel prices, the solution of the Reparations problem coupled with a very probable unloading of the stocks said to be accumulating in Ruhrland, as well as the intensification of competition between the principal steel producing countries of the world, point to a further decline in prices, at least in the next three years. The point will be mentioned with particular emphasis later on; but attention may even here be drawn to the fact, that this expectation of the probable course of future prices is quite apart from the formidable danger of dumping. On all grounds, therefore, the Council of the League is convinced that the restriction of protection now put forward to a period of three years will be injurious to the country, fatal to the industry at large, and of doubtful service to the particular concern on whose behalf protection now is likely to take effect.

The restriction is a serious defect. A less obvious, but in the opinion of the Council, not by any means a less serious, defect in the recommendations of the Tariff Board is in connection with the calculation of the base price, on which the measure and form of protection is devised. Reference has already been made in the course of this representation to the vagaries of the exchange as materially vitiating the calculation of the base price. Attention will be invited more particularly to the still more serious effect of dumping, isolated or organised that must be apprehended from interests likely to be affected by India's determination to protect her own indigenous industry. For the present, let us point out the fact, that practically all the calculations of the Board have been made with reference to British prices, which are, however, appreciably higher than Continental prices for corresponding articles, and may still be higher when the Continental competition becomes more widespread and effective than it is to-day. The only customer to-day, and the principal customer in all likelihood in the near future, being the Indian Government, and the latter insisting upon British standard in their specifications for the articles which they purchase, the Tata Iron and Steel Company have necessarily so to organise their works as to meet these requirements. But the very fact loads them with a severe handicap when they come to compete in the open market with the British as well as Continental goods. If we may assume that when the Tata Iron and Steel Company's extensions have taken effect fully only 50 per cent. of their output can be taken by Government and public bodies, and that, for the rest, they must come into the open market and face competition with the non-British goods, the margin of profit supposed to have accrued on the half of the produce sold to Government and public bodies, will probably be more than swallowed by the margin of loss, having to be unavoidably incurred in competing with non-British products. Accordingly, while it is unnecessary to suggest that the calculation of the base price should not consider British standard and specifications, the Council of the League cannot but draw attention to the equally urgent necessity of considering the margin of difference between the British and Continental prices, and the consequent fate of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's products or of such of them as come into the open market. The point is the more important because while in all tenders for public bodies, it is insisted that goods must conform to the British standard, in actual practice, goods actually received may be British products in name only. The Council of the League is fully aware of the delicacy of this suggestion, particularly as, from the very nature of the case, no specific proof can be given, of such a practice. But because in such a correspondence between public bodies and Government, arguments like these have to be put forward with all circumspection or even avoided altogether, that is no reason to doubt that the single firm now engaged in producing steel on a large scale in India will not suffer a very serious loss by competing for any portion of their output with non-British goods. On a rough calculation, supposing that on a total production of 500,000 tons steel goods, the Tata Iron and Steel Company obtains a profit of Rs. 20 per ton on such of their output as is sold to Government and public bodies in India, let us say, 200,000 tons, they would get a profit of Rs. 40 lakhs. But, if they have to reduce their price by, say, 15 or 20 rupees per ton, for their remaining 300,000 tons, which have to compete in the open market with non-British goods whose price now-a-days differs often more than a rupee per cwt. being invariably lower than British quotations, the sacrifice on the part of the Tata Iron and Steel Company would be anywhere from 30 to 50 lakhs of rupees. And this on the assumption, that the whole of the output is marketed even though at a sacrifice, and that part of the stock is bought by Government and public bodies in India only and therefore from the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Putting these two figures together, the margin of profit on the valuation of base price, as presented by the Tariff Board's report, does not seem to leave any margin of profit to the capital engaged in the manufacture of steel in India, even after protection to the suggested extent has been accorded. The Council of the League is therefore strongly of opinion that in considering the base price on which the margin of protection is to be granted to the Indian Steel Industry, attention should be paid rather to the more formidable competitor—namely, the Continental steel.—and that the amount of protection must accordingly be increased.

This need not however involve any unnecessary burden on the consumer nor any loss to the tax-payer through the Government. The latter would presumably insist upon the superior British standard, and therefore the price they would pay, even if the extent of protection is increased according to the foregoing recommendation of the Council of the League, would not be materially different from the price they will have to pay under the present suggestion of the Tariff Board, if the degree of protection is granted discriminately according to specification. And as for the public or the consumer in general, to the extent that the more advantageously situated competitor is able to compel the Indian manufacturer to bring down his price in the open market, there would be, if anything, benefit to the consumer and not loss, even if the degree of protection is increased as suggested by the Council of the League.

The Council of the League is the more anxious to make this suggestion, because it fears that neither the Tariff Board nor the Government of India in the Bill they have now put forward on the recommendations of the Tariff Board have adequately considered, if they have thought of it at all, the most serious menace to the Indian Steel Industry. The total world production of steel in pre-war days amounted to 70 million tons, while the maximum capacity of the Tata Iron and Steel Company is about half a million when all the projected developments have been accomplished and the maximum demand in India is about three quarters of a million ton roughly speaking. India therefore produces about two-thirds of one per cent. of the total world production, and consumes about one or one and a half per cent. of the world supply. If now, by a combination of circumstances, not quite impossible to conceive of, any section of the world producers should be driven or should decide to find a market for their surplus wares in India, the amount of protection enjoyed by the Indian industry will be a very slender obstacle if any at all in their way. A syndicate or a corporation in Britain, Germany or the United States, producing annually 5 million tons, let us say, and deciding to send 500,000 tons to India, will, on this ten per cent. of its output sent to India, incur a loss, if it chooses to undersell in the Indian market the Indian product, which will make a small hole, if any at all, on its total profits. Such a Corporation or Syndicate can afford to sell at hundred rupees a ton to-day and even less—fifty rupees, if need be—since a loss of, let us say, fifty rupees per ton on 500,000 tons sold in India, might be amply covered by the profit of the 41½ million tons in their normal market at normal profit. And if in consequence of this cut-throat competition if such a foreign corporation or combination of corporations succeed in driving out the Indian industry from the market altogether, the field wuld be open to them thereafter to make up all the losses they may have suffered in the period of competition in the following years. It must be evident that under such a competition, no enterprise can last; and certainly the Tata Iron and Steel Company would find it very hard to maintain such an uneven struggle for two or three years.

This danger is neither fanciful nor improbable. It has occurred in the economic history of many contemporary nations, and may recur in our case, quite probably in the near future. Even in our own case, the danger has already manifested itself in regard to the locomotive industry, where, when there was no competing Indian industry in the field, the prices for a standard locomotive ranged from 15,000 pounds upwards; but within a year, the very fact of a competing Indian industry being established, has brought the prices down by 300 per cent. or more. The tender price according to experts engaged in such business must be much below the cost price of these concerns engaged in this unfair competition. And the only plausible explanation for their having done so, must be their hope, that in two or three years of such competition, they will drive out the Indian industry, and then have the field to themselves to do what they please with. If therefore this danger has actually manifested itself in our own case, it is not too much to suggest that the strongest possible safeguard should be provided in the proposed protective measure in order to avoid a possibility of our protection proving fruitless and our sacrifice in vain. The Council of the League recognises that the Tariff Board has not been utterly oblivious of this danger of dumping. But they regret to note the absence of any adequate provision for according the safeguards to the Indian industry mentioned herein. Even in the Tariff Board's report, the danger of dumping they seem to have had particularly in view is rather the danger of dumping resulting from exchange variations than the kind of dumping adverted to in the foregoing remarks. The latter the Council would repeat, is far more serious, continuous and ruinous than the dumping resulting from exchange which is temporary, fortuitous and sustained, which provides its own antidote to the extent that it succeeds, while the other kind is almost always deliberate and cold-blooded that admits of no automatic and ordinary antidote. The Council of the League endorses whole-heartedly the recommendations of the Tariff Board that 'no authority other than the Legislature should have the power to reduce the tariff duties', and that on the other hand "when a marked fall occurs in the price of imported steel and an immediate remedy may be necessary we think the Executive Government should have power to apply the remedy at once, for, if the intervention of the Legislature were necessary much mischief might be done before action was taken. If the measures adopted are to be adequate for their purpose, this contingency must be provided for" (para 33). The Council only regret that 'adequate' provision does not seem to be made for the very serious and imminent danger of dumping to kill the indigenous infant industry.

In the opinion of this Council, the only effective remedy would be combination of specific and *ad valorem* duties on imported steel, so devised as to afford adequate protection against all possible competition, and so adjusted as to be capable of being brought into application at once. In principle and against the commonest competitor in steel, the Council of the League approves of the proposed specific duties. Only, they feel that in the contingency they have pointed out, these specific duties, which seem to have been calculated by the Tariff Board with what the League considers to be an exaggerated regard for the interest of the consumer in India, will not be adequate. The Council would accordingly suggest that the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the specific duties be considered the base line of protection which may be automatically increased to the extent that the declared prices, converted in Indian currency at the rate of exchange of the day, of steel goods imported from other countries are below the base. Translating these suggestions into concrete terms, if the base price on which protection to the Indian industry is calculated at Rs. 150 per ton, on which a protective specific duty is given of Rs. 30 per ton, then if the invoice price of any foreign shipment to India is, in terms of rupees when received in India, Rs. 130, further additional protection must automatically be forthcoming to the extent of another Rs. 20 per ton (or let us say 15 per cent. *ad valorem*), so that the combined duties would accord an efficient protection against all comers to the Indian industry. This Council is of opinion that this aspect of the case cannot be urged too strongly, and that no measure of protection to the Indian industry will be complete and protective unless sufficient attention is paid to it.

With reference to the other portions of the Tariff Board's report, the Council reserves its opinion to a more suitable occasion. But the Council cannot omit to point out that the Tariff Board seems to have fallen into a curious error in its remarks about the respective merits and utilises under the existing financial conditions of India, of bounties and duties as means of protecting local industries. They observe for example in para 99,—"For this reason, the Fiscal Commission pointed out that the best means of assisting a basic industry may often be found by means of a bounty rather than by a protective duty. We fully recognise that the protection of basic industries be means of bounties has certain obvious advantages, but we fear that for financial reasons any scheme which proposed to accord protection to steel solely by this means must be dismissed as impracticable at present and we need not dwell on the point further. We have, however, considered whether a scheme could be devised of a combination of tariff duties and bounties so as to restrict as far as possible the burden of the consumer. To a limited extent we have had recourse to this expedient, but for practical reasons it is impossible to give full effect to it. During the next years the production of steel at Jamshedpur will increase from 126,000 to 420,000 tons, and this must entail a very serious reduction in the revenue at present derived from customs duties on steel. Any scheme of balancing duties against bounties is in danger of breaking down because the extra revenue from which the bounties are to be paid is a vanishing quantity which ultimately disappears altogether."

In the first place, the Council cannot quite endorse the implication that bounties even when necessary should be paid only from the custom revenues obtained by means of protective duties. If the bounties are necessary and advisable at all for the protection or development of any industry, e.g., of shipping or ship-building, they must be paid, and the money for them must be found, quite independent of whether or not there is any corresponding revenue under the head of customs. The Council agrees indeed that in the present financial condition of India, a bounty would be an uncertain, unreliable and ineffective form of protection, on the faith of which no sound *entrepreneur* would consent to commence an enterprise. It is therefore just as well that no further use of this method is proposed than the restricted operation mentioned in para 116 in the case of wagon-building. But the one economic aspect which differentiates bounties from duties as effective methods of practical protection has been utterly ignored by the Tariff Board; and that is that bounties are economically advisable when the industry sought to be protected, though essential, is able to produce only a very small proportion of the total national demand, because in that case, by restricting protection to bounties only, we restrict the burden as well. If the protected industry produces only one-fourth of the total national requirement, the remaining three-fourths will have a chance of entering freely in the market. Competition will be more effective, and yet the stimulus to the native industry will not be absent. In such a case, protective customs duties will be needlessly penalising the consumer of the remaining three-fourths not produced in the country itself in spite of the protection. But economic advisability would be quite the other way and in favour of customs duties, when, as in the case of steel industry in India, the local industry is capable of producing sufficient to cover the whole of the national demand in which case bounties may be as costly as they may be wasteful, while customs duties adequately protective will cover the entire field at a stroke, and would have the added merit of varying adjustment if framed in the form recommended in the foregoing paragraphs.

The Council of the League do not consider it within their scope to lay great stress on any of those special difficulties under which the Tata Iron and Steel Company seem to labour at the present moment, such as financing the production and sale of their output. These difficulties are serious, no doubt, and may quite conceivably neutralise the benefits of protection at least for the moment. It cannot be urged too strongly on the Government that their measure of sincerity, in affording protection to the Indian industry by this their belated effort, will be judged according, as the measures now put forward are adequate, effective, and speedy in their operations. And the Council even within their scope cannot but repeat that for reasons elaborated above, and in cases mentioned above, there is grave danger, even now, of the promised protection proving inadequate and ineffective, if the authors and promoters of protection do not take warning in time and improve the measures as suggested by.

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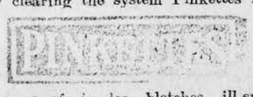

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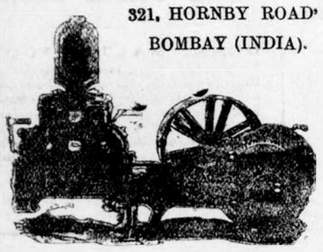

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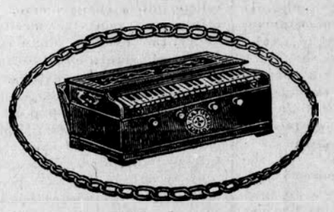

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